FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 23, 1860. [NO. 2238.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

MESSRS. POOL AND ELLIS.

The Murfreesborough Citizen's (Democratic) account of the first discussion, at Gatesville.

The discussion was opened by Gov. Ellis, who commenced by gracefully expressing his profound gratitude to the people of Gates for the exhibition of their confidence in according him their support when he was first a candidate. He congratulated his auditors on the present thriving condition of the commonwealth—although he was conscious that it would not become him to speak of his own official action. Its finances were most prosperous. Its great charitable institutions, in the munificent endowment of which the State had but obeyed the high behests of Providence, were steadily dispensing their kindly influences. The Common School Fund system had proved an eminent success. Every child in North Carolina has now the means of obtaining an education.

But the main purpose of his visit was to explain the principles and policy of the Democratic party. His opponent, Mr. Pool, between whom and himself no difference upon national politics existed, yet stood widely asunder from him on a great question of State policy. The Opposition proposed to strike from the *State Constitution* an important guaranty for the protection of slave property. The proposition was most unjust. The *slave* population of N. C. already pays nearly *two and one half times* what the *white* population pays. Slaves paid last year $118,000, State tax—whites only $52,000. Of County taxes $147,000 is paid on slaves—$65,000 on white polls; making a total tax of $265,000 upon slaves, against $117,000 on the white population.

The Opposition propose to effect the adoption of *ad valorem* through an open and unrestricted Convention on the Federal basis. The State Constitution, first framed at Halifax during the Revolutionary War, became unsuited to our changed condition. By it each county sent one Senator and two Commoners to the General Assembly. To this the West objected on account of its increase of population, and the matter was a source of angry contention for long years; greatly to the embarrassment of legislation. At length the West made a proposition to the East: "if you will give us a Convention, we will place a limitation upon the taxing power towards slaves." This came from Macon Co.—in the extreme West. The West got what she asked, control of the House of Commons. The East obtained that of the Senate. This compact was not meant to be temporary, but permanent. Like the covenant between Abraham and Abimelech, it brought peace and prosperity to the people. It was a great bond of union; and, under it, the useful legislation of the State revived. When Railroads came to be built through the mountains, then the healthful influence of this compromise was felt.

The Gov. proceeded to show that the East is already taxed heavily for the benefit of the West. By the Report of the State Treasurer, it appears that the First Congressional District pays $92,931 State tax, and the Eighth District $43,000. Gates co. pays into the State Treasury $5,500; Burke county only $4,400;—yet in Burke county the State has expended $500,000, the annual interest on which is $30,000, or nearly *eight times* the tax she pays! The East pays her full measure of taxes, "heaped up, pressed down and running over." Still the cry from the West is, like the horse-leech "Give! Give!!"

The State sectional compact was like the national one of the Revolution. Three fifths of the slaves being counted as so many whites as a basis of representation. If the compact is abolished in the State constitution, how will we object to its abolition in the Federal Constitution? We would be effectually *estopped*.

It was a sagacious remark of Mr. Madison, that wherever there is danger of attack there should be some constitutional plan of defence. Don't strike away this great bulwark which our Fathers have erected against the hour of peril and angry excitement. Constitutional restrictions are the ark of civil liberty, intended to protect the weak against the strong, and they should be regarded sacredly.

Mr. Badger has pronounced his *ipse dixit* in favor of the proposed alteration of the Constitution. Who else asks for *ad valorem*? The people do not,—Mr. Pool does! It is only a hobby, and its purpose is to make capital for a forlorn party, by exciting *jealousy* between different classes of the people. There are *two ways* of equalizing taxation. *Ad valorem* is specious and delusive. *Discrimination* is the sole true policy. The Opposition propose to take the tax off land and put it on negroes. The value of land in North Carolina is nearly *equal* to the value of slaves. *The true equality between these two great property interests is to derive the same revenue from each source.*

By *ad valorem* the man who has 1000 acres of land at $1 an acre, and finds it hard work to get along and support his family, must pay *just as much* as another pays on $1000 worth of silver plate which he enjoys as a luxury. We now tax the *silver plate* $10, and the *land* only $2.

An open Convention would be used to benefit the West at the expense of the East. The West would have various *other little things* to put in, besides *ad valorem*. An attempt would be made to alter the *basis of representation*, and place the whole taxing power of N. C. in the hands of one section where they want a *deal of money*. The West could then *cut down* mountains and fill up valleys *ad libitum*. The East would be the goose to lay the golden egg for the West. Gov. Ellis was opposed to placing the whole power of legislation in either section.

When the *people* want an open Convention they can and will have it—open and unrestricted. But they do not.

What guaranty was proposed by Mr. Pool for the safety of slave property? The people should hear the facts, and should know the views and designs of both candidates. What property did Mr. Pool propose to except from this sweeping equality of taxation? Nobody knew.

Such was the scheme of our opponents to carry the election. Mr. Badger was its shrewd and lawyer-like author. *Only ten men* of the Opposition voted for *ad valorem* last year in the Legislature! Why did they oppose it then, and pronounce it *wrong*! How was it with Mr. Pool? He is in a great hurry for *ad valorem* now—he was not so much so *then*. He said *no* to it by a Convention! *no* by act of General Assembly! He was never even once for it! Worse than Peter, Mr. Pool had denied *ad valorem*, not *three* but FOUR TIMES! But *Mr. Badger* said *ad valorem* was "manifestly just and right," and Mr. Pool says *the same*. When Mr. Pool was *on oath*, in the Legislature, with no special personal motives to sway him, he said *ad valorem* was *wrong*! *Now*, he calls it *right*—with *no* oath—with *no* responsibility to constituents, and *with* a personal object. Which Mr. Pool shall we believe? —Mr. Pool of 1859, or Mr. Pool of 1860? A glance at Mr. Pool's *record* showed that he voted against *Turner's* Bill—*Bledsoe's* Bill, and resolution—*Ramsey's* amendment, taxing slaves *ad valorem*—and *Gorrell's* motion for an open Convention. Then he voted against it in almost every conceivable shape. What "new light" has been shed upon him *now*? There was a great *Opposition Convention*, in Raleigh, on the 22d February, and a red luminary rose, a pair of spectacles of extraordinary power had been vouchsafed to Mr. Pool; and he forthwith made many strange discoveries! Lord Rosse, with his 56 foot telescope, never enjoyed such revelations. *Ad valorem*, as proposed by the N. C. opposition ists, is an insult to the political intelligence of the people. It was picked up only as a convenient hobby. Tired and sore with going so long time on foot they saw a little pony—*ad valorem*, Gen. Dockery couldn't mount him—he was too big. So Mr. John Pool was selected. But the pony will make a slow race at best, and very likely throw his rider.

Mr. Pool had never voted for railroads—he voted against the Western Extension, the Coalfields Road, the Rutherford road; *now* he is suddenly a great *railroad* man!

Gov. Ellis had been condemned for appointing Democrats to Judicial office. *What is Mr. Pool sworn to?* TO APPOINT KNOW NOTHINGS TO OFFICE IN PREFERENCE TO ANY ONE ELSE! THOMAS JEFFERSON himself could not get an office from John Pool!

The Opposition Convention had passed a resolution complimenting their representatives for voting for a Democrat for Speaker, in order to beat a Black Republican. Why did they not compliment Hon. H. W. Miller, and others, for voting for Mr. Buchanan?

There were but two great political parties in this country—the Democratic, extending all over the confederacy, and the Black Republican, intensely sectional, and bitterly hostile to the South. The issue between these parties is *the Abolition of slavery here and elsewhere, wherever it can be done*. Seward says: "Slavery can and must be abolished, and you and I must do it." This is plain English, and unmistakeable. In 1856, the Opposition got Maryland—one State; and recently their *retired list of politicians* met at Washington, and found they had no less that *sixty-six candidates for the Presidency*! They made a joint Stock Company, and have gone to nominating themselves. But seriously, there were only two parties—the Abolition and the Democratic; and it was nonsense to talk about getting up a separate party in N. Carolina.

The Gov.—his hour having expired—eloquently concluded by appealing to the Democrats of Gates to follow still the banner of Democracy. It had led them to repeated victories, and should not be now deserted. They should not allow themselves to be misled by any extraordinary issue—any marvel of the hour, destined to burst ingloriously on the 1st Thursday of August. The Governor was warmly applauded, and his speech made a profound impression.

Mr. Pool commenced his reply by charging Gov. Ellis with misrepresenting his position, and with making speeches behind his back. He declared that the Opposition platform favored *discrimination!* He had *not* changed his platform. Quoting from the Raleigh Democratic resolutions, in favor of equal taxation as far as practicable, Mr. Pool said it was "practicable" to tax *everything* according to value. Bledsoe's bill, which he voted against, subjected the colored population to a capitation, or other tax, as the Legislature might choose. Mr. Pool would tax *everything*, but wanted it recollected that *discrimination* was to be observed. The question of *ad valorem* was an appeal of 100,000 voters, non-slaveholders, to the slaveholders, to tax property according to value, and do them justice. This would harmonize the two classes! He admitted that he opposed the exemption of negroes from *ad valorem* taxation in Bledsoe's bill.

As to breaking up the organic law of the state, Mr. Pool declared that the constitution of N. C. had been *stabbed by the adoption of Free Suffrage!* The Gov's own hands were *reeking with the blood* of the Constitution! The glorious compromise by which *landholders only* were represented in the Senate was broken down by him! He thought the Gov. was inconsistent!

Mr. Pool then proceeded, with his usual adroitness, to whitewash his record, and told stories, all of them amusing enough, but some of which we could not see the point of, and therefore omit. He denied that he had ever voted against *ad valorem*, and claimed that the Opposition platform calls for a *restricted* Convention! It was "nigger! nigger! nigger!" all the time from the Democracy. He wanted no "new lights" from them. He said the Constitution of N. C. recognized slaves as persons and *not* as property: while every other Southern State taxed slaves as property. N. C. stood solitary and alone. He wanted this changed, as our Constitution now accords with the Black Republican doctrine that slaves are persons! He read from the Greensboro' Patriot to show that ad valorem prevails in most of the other Southern States, it being obligatory in some and discretionary in the rest. If a poor man pays a dollar tax on his buggy worth $100, he wanted the Gov'r to pay $15 on his $1500 negro!

Mr. Pool then went on to show how he had voted for Western railroads "time and again"—for one of them 30 times; had stood up and advocated the Western Extension; voted for *eleven* railroads while in the Legislature and against only *six*, while the Gov'r had voted against *five* and in favor of but *three*. If he was elected Governor, he would be Governor of the whole State.

Mr. Pool's friends made considerable noise, which we presume was intended for applause; and we must do him the credit to say that he showed no small ingenuity in his endeavors to get out of the awfully awkward fixes and very tight places Gov. Ellis got him into.

Gov. Ellis spiritedly rejoined, and re-affirmed the accuracy of his statements concerning Mr. Pool's legislative record, saying that he did not appear before them to talk at random, but was prepared with proofs. Mr. Pool denied black and white, and he stood where he always had, like the trout left entangled in the bush by the subsiding freshet—high and dry. His competitor's ad valorem was rather indefinite, perhaps in the spirit of the Know Nothing pass-word, "Keep Dark." Why did he not make specifications? The Governor had volunteered to answer any questions. Mr. Pool seemed to look at details with indifference, if not disdain, but the details are what the people want to know, that they may decide how the project will affect their interests. An equal tax does not necessarily equal the burdens of taxation. It is the policy of all civilized governments to discriminate. The threshing machine certainly should not be taxed at the same rate as the billiard table, or ploughs along side of pianos. The superfluities of life are always taxed higher than the necessaries, and no one can dispute the eminent justice of the distinction.

Mr. Pool had forgotten his record. The Governor could verify all he had said. In some shape or other his competitor had voted against every railroad bill. No appropriations were asked for by the friends of many of these roads, and to vote for such was the cheapest way imaginable of getting up a railroad reputation.

Mr. Pool had charged him with being absent, and not voting on several bills, while in the Legislature. During his opponent's legislative term, *he* was absent one hundred and forty-five times, when the ayes and noes were called—about half the time; he was absent *both times* when the Revenue bill was voted upon. If Mr. Pool wants to "take the tax off of land," why did he vote against a reduction of the land tax from 20 per cent to 15 per cent.

The Gov. made many excellent points in his rejoinder, many of which, however, we are compelled to pass over.

Mr. Pool said in his replication that, as to details, he would tax everything except household utensils. He would exempt the old woman's paper of pins, 2 tin cups, a china cup, if she had one, and her cat. He read from the constitution of Texas exempting $250 worth of household utensils. But he was not to be led off from the discussion of great principles to tin cups, cows, sows, plows, &c. He threatened that ad valorem was bound to prevail in spite of Democracy and everything else. (Where's Distribution?) He had the banner of the Opposition, and he was resolved to bear it through storm and sunshine, thick and thin.

In an Error.—In an article which appeared in our weekly issue of the 16th, copying from the Murfreesboro' Citizen, Gov. Ellis is made to say "that between himself and Mr. Pool no difference upon national politics existed." The Governor requests us to state that he was misunderstood. What he said was this:—"Between Mr. Pool and himself no *personal difference* existed, yet—on a question of State policy, as well as on Federal affairs—they stood widely asunder." This correction comports with the account given of the discussion by the Southron.—*Raleigh Press, 17th inst.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1860.

HEAR BOTH SIDES.—A week ago we published the report of the Murfreesborough Southron, a Whig paper, of the first discussion between the candidates for Governor. If we had had it in time, we would then have published along with it the Democratic account, from the Murfreesborough Citizen, of Gov. Ellis's speech, for we are never afraid to trust our readers to see both sides of any question in which they are interested. But we have been struck with the remarkable fact that of all the Democratic papers that we see, not one has published the Citizen's report of that discussion. What is the meaning of this? We can come to but one conclusion, and that is, that they are satisfied that even a Democratic account of that discussion is damaging to the prospects of their candidate. Concurring in that opinion, and willing, as we have said, that our readers shall hear both sides, we have concluded to supply the omission of the Democratic papers, by publishing the Citizen's account, (omitting merely that paper's own head and tail, which have nothing to do with the sayings of the candidates.) It will be found in the preceding page. We think there are indications that it underwent the revision of Gov. Ellis himself. At all events, it has not in any but a single particular been disavowed, and therefore Gov. Ellis may fairly be held to account for it.

The reader will be struck with the coolness with which the Governor appropriates to himself the credit of the condition of the finances, and of the charitable institutions, and the Common School system, with the origin of which he had nothing whatever to do. The common school system was adopted when he was in his teens; for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, though in the Legislature at the time, (1846–7,) he did not even vote; Miss Dix and the lamented Dobbin are justly credited with the Insane Asylum; and as to the finances, we really do not see what agency he had in passing the revenue laws under which the State finances were collected.

The Governor institutes a comparison between what the slave population pays and what the white population pays, by way of taxes. We really do not see what this has to do with the question at issue. We freely admit that if the white population were *property*, there would be some force in the comparison. But we have heretofore shown up the outrageous nature of the Democratic doctrine on this point, as developed in the Newbern Enquirer, whose Editor was in the Convention that nominated Gov. Ellis. We then thought that the Editor had imbibed his notions from that body, and this comparison of the Governor strengthens that belief. Why does the Governor, we repeat, class white men, who pay a poll tax, with slaves? Will white men submit to be thus classed?

There would have been some propriety in comparing the tax on slaves with the tax on lands; but that would not have suited the Governor's purpose. $200,000,000 worth of slaves paid only $118,000, whilst $98,000,000 worth of land paid $191,980, making the burthen on land more than three times as great as that on slaves, though the latter pay better profit and can be more readily converted into money.

The Governor says that the slave population (County and State) pays nearly two and a half times what the white population pays—that is, as $265,000 is to $117,000. Presently afterwards he says that the value of land in N. C. is nearly equal to the value of slaves. Now $265,000 is *not* nearly 2½ times $117,000. It is very slightly over 2¼ times. And $98,000,000 of land is *not* nearly equal to upwards of 300,000 slaves, which are every day selling at an average of at least $800 a piece, equal to $240,000,000. The Governor is not accurate in his statements.

As to the compromises of the constitution, we presume but few will discard the clear history which Gov. Graham gave in 1854, which we lately republished, for Gov. Ellis's feeble attempt to pervert it. The State sectional compact, which the Governor speaks of, is about as much like the federal compact of slave representation, as the tax on the white poll is like the tax on slave property.

We would again call the attention of the West to Gov. Ellis's comparison of their section to the horse-leech, which cries "Give! Give!!" It is true it is passed over very briefly in this Democratic account; but there is enough to show that he said what is reported of him in the Southron's account; that the West "would all the time have its hands in the pockets of the Eastern people;" that "the East was the fabled goose to the West;" that "Eastern men would be geese indeed if they consented to be caught in such a trap," &c.

After reading what Gov. Ellis said about Mr. Pool's votes in the Legislature on Bledsoe's bill, and on internal improvements, we beg our readers to turn to the Observer containing the Southron's report of Mr. Pool's speech, and see how easily he brushed away all the Governor's charges of inconsistency and hostility.

As Mr. Pool said, the Governor *would not* read that part of the Whig Platform which resolves for a "discrimination," in laying taxes, in favor of the industrial interests of the State. He still insists upon it, *shutting his eyes upon that part of the platform*, that the Whigs would tax "the threshing machine at the same rate as the billiard table, and ploughs along side of pianos." None so blind as they who *will not* see; and if the Governor can only keep the Democrats blind, he may be re-elected. Not otherwise.

We would ask particular attention to the following passage in the Governor's speech:

"There are *two ways* of equalizing taxation. *Ad valorem* is specious and delusive. *Discrimination* is the sole true policy. The Opposition propose to take the tax off land and put it on negroes. The value of land in North Carolina is nearly *equal* to the value of slaves. *The true equality between these two great property interests is to derive the same revenue from each source.*"

The Opposition do *not* "propose to take *the* tax off land," but only to take off a portion of it, that is, nearly or about one-half of it, and to put that *part of it* on negroes. And the Opposition *do* propose "discrimination" in favor of "the industrial interests of the State," that is, that they would tax luxuries higher than either land or negroes, and such like.

The Governor's proposition to derive the same revenue from negroes as from land, is exactly what the Opposition want, provided he means *in proportion to their respective values*. But this cannot be done without an amendment of the constitution, which the Governor opposes; *or* by taxing white polls and black polls nearly double what they now are taxed. Is the Governor in favor of this? To make the slaves pay $191,000, which land pays, would require a poll tax of about $1 30 instead of 80 cents; and to make them pay in proportion to their value as compared with land, would require a poll tax of about $2 75. And this poll tax would, by the constitution, have to be laid on white polls as well as slaves. Is this the Governor's doctrine? We so understand it. And it behooves the white man, and the slaveholder too, to look to it.

Hawks's History.—The publishers of the admirable history of North Carolina, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, have recently presented a handsome copy to the Petersburg Express. The Express speaks in the highest terms of it. We regret that this work has met with so small a sale. A cheaper edition would have gone off better, we apprehend.—*Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.*

The publishers appreciate the kindly feeling of the Dispatch, but would like to ask how a cheaper edition could have been gotten up? Perhaps, indeed, fifty or a hundred dollars (not more) might have been saved by using inferior paper; but then the publishers would have been ashamed of the work, and it would have received no countenance from a discriminating public. The cost has been in type setting, stereotyping, paper, press work and binding—nothing else. These could not have been reduced, without making a discreditable book. Nothing has been paid for authorship—that was a labor of love. And yet the cost of type setting, &c. has not been realized. If the price had been less would not the loss have been more? It may be very convenient to throw the blame of this state of things on the publishers, but they decline to bear it. The fact is, that the work is cheaper, taking into view quantity of matter and style, than Bancroft's History of the United States, or Irving's Life of Washington, works which have the whole country, and indeed the whole world, for their field of sale. Upon what principle can we be expected to issue a work for a limited field of circulation at a lower price than those?—at a far lower price than the actual cost in cash?

No; the truth is, as a Democratic Editor and gentleman wrote to us a few days ago, in reference to this very work, "One of the worst traits of our people is, they are slow to encourage home enterprise and industry and talent." That is one cause of the state of things which the Dispatch regrets. There are, for instance, a good many book stores in North Carolina, yet only six of them have ever had the book on sale; and we doubt if a copy of it can now be had in more than two book stores in the State, besides our own. Any trashy novel published at the North can, however, be readily obtained.

We have no doubt that thousands of copies of the work could have been sold, and could now be sold, if there were any mode of reaching the people with it. But, as no agents could be found to carry it around, and even the book sellers generally have not thought it worth while to keep it, the Dispatch will see why it has met with so small a sale. We have no doubt at all that hundreds, and even thousands, of North Carolinians, have always intended to buy the work, but have not found it convenient to do so. We hope, however, for a better result when the 3d volume is published. How soon that will be, we cannot as yet say.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, the territorial question and the contumacious witnesses summoned to appear before the Harper's Ferry committee were discussed. Nothing of interest on that day or on Tuesday.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, a Senate bill appropriating $50,000 to entertain the Japanese was passed; also one giving $48,000 to pay the expenses of the investigating committees. Nothing else of interest on that day or on Tuesday.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.—A very remarkable case has just been disposed of in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, disclosing and punishing one of those cases of official corruption with which the whole North abounds. The following are the particulars:

About four years ago the government bought the banking house of the Pennsylvania Bank, on Second street, Philadelphia, for a Post Office, paying $250,000 for it. People were surprised at the price and at the improper location for the post office. And when the government finally found that it was an improper location, and endeavored to sell it again, not half that price could be got for it at public sale. But the failure of the bank disclosed the secret. Its books being thrown open, it appeared that Mr. Allibone, the President of the bank, had paid Mr. Miller, the city Postmaster, $23,000 for helping to effect the sale. The assignees of the bank brought suit against Miller for the $23,000, and recovered it and interest, $27,230 33 in all. As he can pay it, however, in notes of the broken bank, which are selling at 65 per cent discount, he will get off by paying about $8,000 of his $23,000.

Judge Read condemned in very strong terms the transaction between Miller and Allibone.

MORE CORRUPTION.—A letter from Washington says that Postmaster Fowler of New York testified before the Covode Investigating Committee that he had subscribed $1000 to operate upon the Pennsylvania election, and that the Clerks in the post office contributed also, but were not required to do so.

Four witnesses from New York city testified that, three days before the last Congressional election in that city, they were employed in the Custom House; that they obtained what they called leave of absence, and electioneered until the day after the election, when they were discharged, each man being paid —— dollars. One of the witnesses is a policeman, and two others are constables, one of whom testified that he knew twenty-five others who were employed and discharged at the New York Custom House in the same manner.

George W. Baker, brother of Collector Baker, of Philadelphia, testified that he was appointed assistant cashier in the Philadelphia Custom House, and has held the office since November 13, 1858, and has drawn a salary of $1200 per year, in monthly payments; that he did not have a desk in the Custom House, and could not tell what duties he performed. It is evident that he never performed any duties under the Government, since his appointment, but has been engaged in editing the Pennsylvanian newspaper. This is held as a direct violation of the acts of Congress, and subjects both the Collector and his brother to an indictment for felony, which, it is said, will be forthcoming. Notwithstanding his not performing any duties, he takes an oath, on receiving his monthly pay, if he conforms to the rules of the Custom House, that he does perform duties.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—No. 11.—The Elkin Cotton Factory; water power; at Elkin, Surry county, N. C., owned by R. Gwyn, L Hickerson, J. Gwyn, C. B. Franklin, and R. R. Gwyn; styled "Elkin Manufacturing Company."

Spins annually near 300 bales of cotton; runs near 1000 spindles and 10 looms; makes yarn and 4-4 heavy sheeting. The proprietors speak of adding about one-third additional machinery soon. They have many more orders than they can fill.

They have also a Merchant Flouring Mill; and are concerned in a Tannery, lately gone into operation.

CANDIDATES IN WAKE COUNTY.—The Raleigh correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes to it that Hon. Sion H. Rogers and Kemp P. Battle, Esq., at a meeting on Saturday last, announced themselves as candidates for the Legislature.

HON. K. RAYNER.—The Raleigh Press announces on the authority of what it supposes a well-founded rumor that Mr. Rayner has gone over to the Democracy. We do not know that the rumor is true, but very few people will be much surprised or concerned should it so turn out.

DECENTLY DONE.—A week ago we noticed an apparent attempt of the Salisbury Banner to represent the Observer as opposed or indifferent to Mr. Pool. The Banner promptly disclaims any such intention. It is so rarely that a Democratic paper retracts any thing, however erroneous, that we record the fact with pleasure, as creditable to the Banner. That paper says:—

"We assure the Fayetteville Observer that in stating the fact of its not having hoisted the name of Mr. Pool we had not the remotest wish to misrepresent it, or to make the impression that it was opposed to that gentleman. * * * * We are free to confess, however, that our allusion to this matter in the connection in which it was used, was calculated to lead to the impression that we attempted misrepresentation. We did not mean it, and we cheerfully make the disclaimer."

COTTON RECEIPTS.—4,118,119 bales, against 3,362,214 last year. Increase, 755,905 bales.

One hundred and eleven barrels of whiskey —Buchanan's favorite brand—have been shipped from Philadelphia to Charleston. Buchanan's favorite will probably be the favorite of the Convention.

There are 165 soldiers of the Revolution still living. The youngest of them is 89 years old.

Appointments.—Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool will address the people at the following times and places:

Smithfield, Johnston, Wednesday, April 25th.
Goldsborough, Wayne, Thursday, 26th.
Kenansville, Duplin, Saturday, 28th.
Onslow C. H., Monday, 30th.
Beaufort, Carteret, Tuesday, May 1st.
Newbern, Craven, Thursday, 3d.
Kinston, Lenoir, Saturday, 5th.
Snow Hill, Greene, Monday, 7th.
Greenville, Pitt, Tuesday, 8th.
Washington, Beaufort, Wednesday, 9th.

Raleigh Standard.

The Standard and Mr. Pool.—He (Mr. Pool) assures *the East* that he is not for increasing the tax on slaves—what will he say when he goes West?—*N. C. Standard.*

In the above paragraph there is a manifest intention to misrepresent Mr. Pool. While "he is not for increasing the tax on slaves," nor upon any other sort of property, if it can be avoided, Mr. Pool has boldly and emphatically declared in every speech we have heard him make in this section, that the system of *ad valorem* taxation *would* increase the tax on slave property, but would *decrease* it on land and other property; so that, the man, who owned anything like an equal amount of land and slave property, would have to pay but little, if any, more tax under that system than under the present Revenue Bill. This is the position Mr. Pool has taken here in *the East* —the misrepresentation of the Standard and its *nameless* correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Elizabeth City State.*

More Coffee Coming.—Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co., advertise in to-day's paper that about the 20th of May they expect another importation of 2000 bags Coffee direct from Rio, and call the attention of the merchants of this State to the fact. There is now less Coffee in this country than there has been for a number of years; consumers should make a note of this.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Railroad Iron.—We learn that four Cars laden with Iron for the Wilmington & Rutherfordton Railroad, arrrived at Charlotte on Saturday last to be used at this point leading to Ruthertordton.—*Char. Bulletin.*

Hog Cholera.—We are informed that about 300 hogs have died in this town within the last 2 months. The disease has prevailed more or less throughout this section of the State.

Charlotte Dem.

The Post office at Elevation, Johnston county, has been re-established, Abram Dixon, P. M.

The Corruption Investigation.—Gen. Bowman, Editor of the President's Organ, made his appearance before the Covode Committee to-day, and testified that at no time since he has had the *Union* newspaper, has he been interested in the Public Printing or binding.

Mr. Covode—Were you not to receive $10,000 from Mr. Wendell out of the proceeds of the Public Printing after taking charge of the *Union*?

Gen. Bowman—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Covode—Was not that *bonus* to cease if Wendell ceased to get the Public Printing from the Executive Departments?

Gen. Bowman—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Covode—And yet you say you had no interest in the Public Printing after yon became proprietor of the *Union* newspaper?

Witness floundered about and tried to explain, but the Committee could not appreciate the explanation.—*N. Y. Times, 13th inst.*

The Printing Press.—We are glad to find that the printing-press has lately been established in two parts of the world where its enlightening influence has hitherto been unknown; namely, in Morocco, where a journal in the Spanish language is now printed at Tetuan, and in Greenland, where a printing office and a lithographic establishment have recently been started; thus realizing Bishop Heber's beautiful missionary hymn, since "from Greenland's icy mountain" and from "Afric's sunny fountains" the printing press has begun to aid in the work of enlightening the benighted lands.—*London Cor. Nat. Int.*

The Wonders of the Age.—That "there is nothing new under the sun" will soon become an exploded saying, though of ancient origin and from almost inspired lips. When communication with California was accomplished in twenty-three days by steamers on the two oceans and railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, it was considered an achievement; when the overland trip was made, through wildernesses and hostile regions, and across the Rocky Mountains, in nineteen days, the wonder was increased; and now we have the greatest feat of all: news by the "pony express" and telegraph combined, from San Francisco to the extreme East of this continent in ten days! Truly we are a progressive people.—*Nat. Int.*

The Bible and the Nations.—There are 2,500 different languages and dialects spoken by mankind. The Bible, up to this time, has been translated into 150 only.

Personal Matter.—Mr. Lovejoy dined at Gov. Seward's on Friday, with Gov. McRae of Mississippi and other fire-eaters, who were sociable enough. Before leaving the table, the host inquired why the Southerners had sat so still while Lovejoy was pitching into slavery and them, but kicked up a dust when he took a religious view of the question? "Why," said Governor McRae, "we were dumb with astonishment when our institutions were attacked, and didn't recover until Lovejoy changed his topic." "No, no!" exclaimed Lovejoy, "you sat still enough until I began to talk about the Devil, but considered that a *personal* question!" All laughed, and glasses were emptied. Indeed, although the newspaper accounts are alarming, our Congressmen have not yet reached Concord pitch.

MARRIED,

At White Oak, Bladen county, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. C. F. Harriss, CEPHAS McG. DUNN, of Randolph co., formerly of Fayetteville, and Miss LOUISA C., daughter of Jos. T. Melvin, of Bladen.

DIED,

At his residence, in Robeson county, on the morning of the 1st inst., Mr. GILBERT M. McLEAN, in the 35th year of his age.

In Florida, March 2d, of pulmonary disease, Mr. ANGUS GRAHAM, of Cumberland county, N. C., aged 29 years.

In Hillsborough, on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., after a few days illness, MILDRED WATTERS, youngest daughter of Dr. William J. and Mrs. Caroline J. Strudwick, aged two years and five months.

At her husband's residence in Calhoun county, on the 6th inst., after a protracted and painful illness, Mrs. MARGARET BAXTON, wife of Mr. J. C. Pritchett, and eldest daughter of Col. Wm. Waddill, Jr., in the 23d year of her age.

EQUAL TAXATION.

When an opponent, instead of meeting the question in controversy boldly, and giving the true reasons for his opposition, endeavors to evade the question, and, by frivolous objections, to distract the attention of the people, and to thus draw them off from a proper consideration of the true issue, we either take it for granted that he is not sincere, and has no faith in his position, or that he does not understand his subject. And especially is this the case, when the subject under consideration is one of great magnitude, and one of great interest to the people of a whole State. Tried by this rule, how little and contemptible must appear the arguments and reasons of the opponents of equal taxation, according to the plan adopted by the late Whig Convention.

The Whigs have proposed the calling of a Convention to alter the Constitution, so that slaves may be subjected to a tax as property—as is the case in all the Southern States at this time, except North Carolina. When this Convention meets, what will it do? Pass a revenue law? By no means. There is no authority, except in the Legislature, to do this. The people acting through their delegates in a Convention, can so alter the Constitution, that slaves shall be liable to a tax as other property—and then it is left to these same people, acting through their representatives in the Legislature, to frame a revenue law, and say what that tax shall be. As the Constitution is now, every species of property in the State, except negroes, can be taxed on the ad valorem principle, that is according to its real value; and it will be recollected that in his message of 1852, Gov. Reid recomnaended that such a revenue bill should be passed.

It is the Legislature then, and not the Convention, that has the power and authority to pass a revenue bill. The Legislature, it is true, derives its power from the people, acting in the first place through a Convention: but when the people have thus established a Constitution, it then remains for the Legislature to take hold of the subject, and regulate all the details of a revenue bill. And yet, from the arguments of the opponents of equal taxation, it would be supposed that the power of framing and passing a revenue law would be vested in the Convention. Now, do the opponents of equal taxation believe this? By no means. They have too much sense to believe any such absurdity. For if such was the case, a Convention would have to be called every two years, just as the Legislature now meets, so as to change the law according to the amount of revenue it would be necessary to raise. Why then, do they so argue? It is simply to deceive the people. According to our Constitution at present, every species of property, except negroes, can be taxed ad valorem, if the Legislature see proper to do so—and when Gov. Reid in 1852 recommended an ad valorem tax, so far as the Legislature could do it under the Constitution, did Gov. Reid thereby intend that tin cups, chickens, eggs, and such other small articles should be taxed? No honest man of any intelligence will have the hardihood to say that he did—no man believes it, nor does any man believe that the friends of an ad valorem tax, at this time, desire or intend any such thing, any more than did Gov. Reid. What is the difference between the plan proposed by Gov. Reid, and the plan now proposed by th. Whigs? Gov. Reid said, let all property be taxed according to value, so far as can be done under the Constitution—agreed, say the Whigs, and when that is done, let us also tax negro property according to its value. If my land and my houses and cows are to be taxed, is it not also right, that my neighbor's negroes, which are much more profitable, should also be taxed? The Whigs so think, and while they go heart and hand with Gov. Reid, to tax property according to its value, they also say, let the same tax be levied on negroes. This is the only difference between Gov. Reid and the Whigs on this subject. That Gov. Reid is right democracy won't dare to gainsay; and if Gov. Reid is correct in taxing property according to its value, does it not follow as a matter of course, that slaves should be taxed in the same way—for if property is to be taxed according to value, for the support of the Government, is it not monstrous, that the most valuable and productive property in the State should be exempt from this tax, and the whole burden thrown upon those species of property the least able to bear it? The idea is so absurd and ridiculous, that its advocates don't dare to meet the question fairly and discuss it upon its merits, but endeavor, by false issues and false pretences, to excite the prejudices of the people, and instead of appealing to their reason and their judgment, fall back upon the tricks of the demagogue.

When Gov. Reid proposed an ad valorem tax upon every thing but negroes, we then heard nothing of taxing tin cups and eggs. But when the Whigs desire to add to this the slave property of the State, and make it pay its proportionate share of the burdens of Government, the cry of tin cups is raised, and a perfect howl has gone up over the land. The great nabobs of the land are wonderfully distressed, and for what? Why, for fear that the tin cups of the poor will be taxed. They are not at all distressed about the taxing of the negroes of the rich. Oh, no But they are horribly frightened, because the poor people of North Carolina speak of going into a Convention, and for fear these same poor people will tax their own tin cups and eggs. And Gov. Ellis is at this time, away down among the democratic aristocracy of the East, who own thousands of negroes, and he and they are vexing their souls, wailing and lamenting, for fear that the poor people of the West will have a Convention; and their lamentation is not because these poor people will make them lay a tax on their negroes, but that these poor people will ruin themselves, by taxing their own tin cups. What a tender hearted man Gov. Ellis must be, and oh how considerate of the poor.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Speaking of Mr. Boyden's "annual harangue" before the Opposition of Davie, the Watchman says:

"On the subject of *ad valorem* taxation, he was particularly plain, so much so, that we do not believe there was a man present who did not see the *justice* of the measure. We heard large slaveholders readily admit the propriety of the measure, and their entire willingness to pay a more equitable tax upon their negroes, thereby relieving the poor landholder of some of the heavy taxes to which he is now subject."

The "large slaveholders" must have been some of the Opposition in the secret. They know, as Mr. John Pool knows and says, that *ad valorem* carried out as they intend it—that is, applied to *all the property in the State*—will not only *not increase* the tax on slaves, but will absolutely *reduce it.* In this belief the large slaveholders can be liberal very cheaply. But who will pay the tax?—*Salisbury Banner.*

But it is manifest that Mr. Pool "knows and says" no such thing, but directly the reverse, as does every other intelligent man in the State. The tax on slaves will undoubtedly be increased; but the tax on lands will be reduced.—OBSERVER.

A serious and mysterious mortality is prevailing among mules in Iberville and Assumption parishes, La. The disease appears like lung fever or pneumonia. When the malady attacks them, they refuse food, pine away, and die.

AD VALOREM IN THE EAST.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It may be of some interest to many of your readers to know something of the "signs of the times" in the Eastern part of the State. It has been supposed by some, especially in the West, that *ad valorem* taxation would not meet with the approbation of the people in this part of our lovely land. But I think I can say, understandingly too, that this is an error. *Ad valorem* does and will continue to take well in this section of our State. The ballot box in August will prove the truth of the thing, whereof I now affirm. It takes well among our people here, because founded upon the principles of right and justice. This is the main reason why it meets with almost the universal approbation of our people. Men here, who are Whigs—and not a few Democrats—who feel that it would affect them as much as any one else, and more than many others, are for it, because they admit and feel that it is just and right. I wonder that it has not been brought before the people long ago; for upon no other principle do I conceive that taxation can be conducted with justice. A man owns a few acres of land *now*,—it may be all he is worth—and it is poor and of but little value; but he must pay a tax on it. Another owns fifteen or twenty negroes, under 12 years old, worth several thousand dollars; and yet not subject to be taxed—nothing to be paid on that property. Where is justice in such a system! If there is a particle, I know not where it reposes. The time is coming, and now is, when there must be a change, so that property may be taxed according to its value.

The candidates for the office of Governor are now in the field. No man in the State could have been nominated in whose integrity and true principles the East could repose more confidence than in Mr. Pool. He is the very man. And we feel that his election is sure. Let every man see to it, that his duty is performed—success is ahead.

AMO.

Beaufort County.

FROM THE WEST.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

ASHEVILLE, April 14, 1860.

MESSRS. HALE & SON:—On Wednesday last the Whig District Convention was held in this place—and it was a bright day for us too. I saw in the meeting several old Whigs who have not attended a Convention for years. The proceedings were harmonious, enthusiastic, yea triumphant. Messrs. W. M. Shipp and A. S. Merrimon were selected to represent this District in the Baltimore Convention. An excellent set of resolutions was adopted. Speeches were made by Col. B. S. Gaither, Gen. R. M. Henry, W. M. Shipp, A. S. Merrimon and L. W. Candler, Esq. Col. Gaither's was the chief speech of the occasion and probably one of the best of his life.

The Democracy (or a part of them) held a meeting on Tuesday, which was famous for anything but its harmony. They are very much divided on the ad valorem question and in their platform adopted do not allude to it. They endorse "the time honored principles of the Democratic party," and some of them say that is endorsing ad valorem, as Democracy has for all past time contended for the ad valorem system in raising our national revenue. None of the leaders, however, will vote for Pool, though they openly avow themselves for ad valorem taxation.

The right spirit is abroad in this section. The mass of the people are in favor of and acknowledge the justice of ad valorem taxation and in August it will be shown at the ballot box. I do not think there is the slightest possibility of more than one county west of the Blue Ridge sending an anti ad valorem representative. There is more enthusiasm here among the Whigs than there has been in years. Col. Gaither, you may remember, was a few years since almost claimed by the Democracy, but he has warmed up and no one is working more earnestly. Where he deals blows they tell. Yours, OMEGA.

Another letter from a Western County, received by the same mail, says:

"Pool and *ad valorem* are taking like wild fire in the mountain district. It is a notable fact that some of the principal democratic leaders here are strong ad valorem men."

The First District.—We have information from the most reliable sources, that in the First Congressional District Mr. Pool's majority will be a considerable increase on the majority of Mr. Smith over Dr. Shaw last summer—and we are well assured that in that District, there will be a whig gain of at least six in the House of Commons. The ad valorem ball is rolling, and several cautious politicians are getting out of the way of it.

Greensborough Patriot.

Democracy Mad.—A correspondent of the Newbern Progress writes as follows:—

"I was in Wilson on last Saturday, the day on which Gov. Ellis and his opponent, Mr. Pool, were, by long appointment, to be present and address the people. At an early hour a very large concourse of people had collected from one to forty miles around, only to hear the sad announcement that the candidates would not be there on that day, *but might, probably, at some future time!* Mingled disappointment and indignation were depicted on every countenance—disappointment at not experiencing the pleasure so long anticipated of hearing those distinguished men, and indignation that a democratic Governor should treat a democratic people, and his own appointment, with so little respect. You see, Mr. Editor, they were just in a condition to disqualify them for the exercise of that paramount heavenly grace called charity. Farmers had neglected their planting, mechanics their work, doctors their practice, lawyers their courts, young men their "courting," and not a few women their "nursing," and came up with as much alacrity and pleasurable anticipations to the intellectual contest, as ever multitude gathered in Roman amphitheatre to behold a gladiatorial combat. Therefore, their disappointment was great; and some resolved *almost*, that they would not vote for him who had caused it all."

The Little Ad—A Campaign Paper!—The Editors of the Greensborough Patriot, will commence the first week in May, the publication of a Campaign Paper, "The Little Ad," to be issued three and a-half months. The "Ad" will be devoted mainly to the subject of Equal Taxation—and will be published weekly at the price of 25 cents. The Ad will be printed on a mediun sized sheet; and will contain a large amount of reading matter, as no advertisements will be admitted.

Greensborough Patriot.

Cotton Seed Oil.—A Company chartered by the last Legislature of Tennessee is about putting in operation at Memphis a factory for the extraction of oil from Cotton seed—converting into the gold of commerce that which, but a few years ago, was a troublesome surplussage of the Southern plantation. The present capacity of the works is 500 gallons per day. Enterprise in this direction promises to develop an important source of wealth.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

Our Government lands cost one dollar an acre on average, and champagne two dollars a bottle. How many a man dies landless who during his life has swallowed a fertile township, trees and all!

MINERALS OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Few of our people have any adequate idea of the vastness of the mineral wealth of Western North Carolina, nor will these ever be fully known till they are developed to the world by railroad extension. We have been shown, by Maj. J. C. Turner, Chief Engineer of the Western N. C. Railroad, specimens of marble of the most beautiful hues and of the finest texture. The specimens we have seen include pure white, gray, drab and flesh-colored, and all of them are susceptible of the highest polish. They exist in quantities designated by the term "mountains," and, as to mere limestone, there is a world of it. This, of itself, in a country elsewhere almost destitute of lime, is no small consideration. Besides this marble, we were shown specimens of "silver ore," as it is termed, which contains a very large per centage of silver in combination with lead, and of which there is an abundance. But the greatest metalic wonder of the West is in its copper mines. The samples of black oxide, yellow sulphate, &c., we were shown, need no scientific eye to detect their richness. The productiveness of the Ducktown mines will show what may be expected from our Jackson mines—for Maj. Turner was assured by competent judges that there is not the slightest doubt of the Jackson mines being fully as productive as those of Ducktown. The production of a number of mines in Ducktown, by the Union Consolidated Company, for the month of February, was 855 tons of copper ore, or about 140 tons (280,000 pounds) of ingot copper. This is worth in the general market $68,000, which after deducting $25,000 for expense of mining, smelting, and conveying to market, leaves a net income of $43,000 for one month—or at the rate of over half a million a year. This is from only a few of the mines. What the aggregate yield and profit of the Ducktown mines is, we have as yet no means of ascertaining. So it will be of the Jackson mines of this State. And so important a consideration is this in a commercial point of view, that all the neighboring States are using their utmost exertions to connect with our Western borders by lines of railroad. It remains to be seen whether this great wealth, if there was no other in prospect, will be permitted to pass from us or around us, instead of coming through our State to strengthen and enrich us.

Salisbury Banner.

Improvements on the North Carolina Road.—It is astonishing with what rapidity villages and towns spring up along the line of the Road, especially in this up-country. Here is Thomasville, which has a female school, numbering over a hundred students, quite a number of dwellings and stores, a church, and two as large shoe manufactories as are to be found anywhere in this Southern country. Then there is High Point, quite a beautiful place. It numbers some 500 or 600 inhabitants, industrious and enterprising. The houses are all new, and some of them not only substantial, but tasty buildings. It has its weekly paper, the "High Point Reporter," which is supported handsomely. In addition it has a large female High School, under the superintendence of Prof. Lander. The Seminary is a large three story brick building, is in a flourishing condition, numbering at least a hundred students. A few miles down the road from High Point is Jamestown, a nice little village, where is also a female school, which numbers some fifty students.

Greensborough is one of the most sociable and agreeable places in the State. It has one long street—not the only one, however—which runs through the entire length of the town, upon which most, if not all, the business is done, and upon which are situated most of the fine residences. There are others, however, very tasty and desirable on the back streets and outer limits of the town. A new Court House has recently been erected on the corner fronting where the old one stood. This is quite a large fine building. Its Churches are of brick, and in architecture and general appearance, will compare favorably with any in the country. But the chief attractions of Greensboro' are its female schools. Edgeworth, which is owned by ex-Gov. Morehead, is chiefly patronized by the Presbyterians. Mr. Sterling, the principal, is a veteran educator, and is assisted by a competent corps of instructors. He is exerting himself to make the school what it is intended, one of the best in the land. It has a fine patronage, and is very flourishing.

Greensboro' Female College is the property of the North Carolina Conference. No pains or money have been spared to make the College one of the first in the Union. Rev. Mr. Jones, the President, is a scholar of the first grade, a gentleman of popular manners, refined taste and deep piety. Few men possess superior qualifications for so responsible a post. The Trustees have recently contracted to put up additional buildings, costing some $16,000. The College is in a more flourishing condition than ever before. It numbers 170 students, and they have been compelled to refuse a large number for want of room.

Cor. Wash. Dispatch.

Hillsborough Improvements.—A spirit of improvement, says a writer in the Recorder, has pervaded our community during the last twelve months, the development of which, we presume, no one has failed to mark. New business enterprises, involving considerable outlay, have been boldly attempted; new edifices have sprung up in various quarters, others are either building or in contemplation, the hand of the artisan has been busily engaged in rejuvenating the old; and Hillsborough, which a short time ago had scarcely anything to recommend it save its beautiful scenery, its Revolutionary relics, the hospitality of its citizens, and the loveliness of its daughters, can now challenge comparison with any village of like size in this or any other State.

North Carolina Copper Stocks.—A Baltimore correspondent writes to the New York Times:—

"Nearly all the North Carolina Mining Stocks now on our market are active and exerted with an upward movement. Many of our people are running wild after them. If all reports are true, we shall have, in a short time, supplies of copper from these mines sufficient to meet the demand of the world. Everything smells coppery. Several speculators and fortunate adventurers have already realized handsomely, but how much unfortunates may lose in the end is not stated."

Dry Spring.—Up to this week we have had as dry a Spring as we remember to have seen. Oat fields and gardens have suffered for want of rain, and are consequently more backward than usual. During this week we have had some refreshing showers, and vegetation has revived amazingly. The fruit has not yet been materially injured, and the prospect is fair for an abundance of fruit this year.—*High Point Reporter.*

Meeting of Boards.—We learn that his Excellency, Gov. Ellis, has notified the members of the following boards to meet at the times specified: Literary Board, May 11th. Board of Internal Improvement, May 12th. Commissioners of Deep River Works, May 15th.—*Standard.*

Stock Sale.—The eight North Carolina Railroad Bonds ($500 each) belonging to the estate of W. R. Leak, deceased, sold in this place, on Wednesday last, at public auction, we understand brought $530 each.—*Wadesborough Argus.*

Presbyterian General Assembly.—The General Assembly meets at Rochester on the 17th prox

A Conservative Stand.—The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church have safely emerged from the distracting slavery discussion which has occupied most of its time for several days. The exciting debate went over the whole ground of the slavery question, in its religious, moral, social and political bearings, from the earliest Biblical mention of domestic servitude, down to the present time. Everybody who could talk, had an ample opportunity to present his particular views, and everybody who could not, or who wisely concluded that there was nothing new to offer on such a threadbare topic, had plenty of time for reflection. The action of the Conference was therefore deliberate, and was the result of a very liberal and thorough interchange of views. And it was as follows: The resolutions from the Erie Conference asking the New York Conference to recommend the several Conferences to change the slavery rule so as to exclude all slaveholders, without distinction, from the Church, was lost by the overwhelming vote of 123 to 43. A substitute, designed to catch the votes of compromisers, limited the excommunication to those who hold slaves "for mercenary or selfish purposes," but even this was defeated, by a vote of 91 to 89. Had the substitute been offered as an original resolution, and not as a compromise, it would probably have received a much smaller vote. But small as the majority was against this insidious resolution, it was enough to defeat it, and to secure the vote of New York in the next General Conference (to be held in Buffalo on the 1st of May) for the Conservative side.

Yesterday a number of delegates who were absent the day previous, when the vote was taken on the Erie rssolutions, or preferred not to vote at that time, recorded their names as follows:—Nay 21, yeas 2; making the entire expression of sentiment against abolitionizing the church more than three to one.—*Jour. of Com.*

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned for the purposes therein specified, we will offer for sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on MONDAY the 30th inst., the following REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE, viz:

House and Lot near Cool Spring, at present occupied by Mrs. Hartman.
Store House on South side Hay street, occupied by Jas. W. Horne.
Store House on North side Hay street, occupied by "North Carolina Presbyterian."
373 acres of Land on Morganton Road, joins Charles Munroe's land.
135 acres of Land on Lumberton Road, about four miles South of Fayetteville.
300 acres in Moore county, formerly belonging to Anderson Jones.
11¼ acres in Campbellton, corner of Russell St.
Lots Nos. 16 and 17, on which there is a new Ware-House.
Two-sevenths of 7 acres near mouth of the creek.
265 acres on the East side of Cape Fear River known as the Island place.
50 acres of improved land on the East side Cape Fear River.
1 unimproved Lot on Hay Street, joins C. T. Haigh & Sons, on the East;
1 unimproved Lot, corner of Old and Burges Streets.
1 unimproved Lot on the West of Burges Street.
1 unimproved Lot on Hay Mount, near the U. S. Arsenal, known as the Grove.
1 Store House, Person Street, South side.

24 NEGROES,

Old and Young, Men, Women & Children.

Bank Stock, Plank Road Stock, Rail Road Stock, Fayetteville Hotel Stock, &c.
Horses and Mules, Hogs, Cows and Calves, and other articles. Terms at Sale.

WM. McL. McKAY, } Trustees.
THOS. C. FULLER, }

Fayetteville, April 9. 7-ts

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving a large Stock of Goods in their line, consisting of

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Farming Utensils, Turpentine Tools,

SADDLERY, WHIPS, &c.,

Embracing almost every article kept in a Stock of this kind, and will make it to the interest of merchants and all others purchasing to give them a call. The above Goods will be offered low for Cash, exchanged for Country Produce, or sold on short time to prompt paying customers.

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1860. 6-3mi3w

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment cures Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples; Neuralgia, Corns and Warts, and is worth

1,000,000 Dollars Per Annum

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c. Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprains or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York
April 7, 1860. 7-6t4t

CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE.

W. N. TILLINGHAST has now in Store, a full supply of

GOODS IN HIS LINE,

Which he offers to the trade on favorable terms.
March 12. 99-i2m

G. W. BOWMAN. } [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81l1ypd

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4, 8, 36 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by ¼ and ½ ounces.
Letter Scales at $1 75.
These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. price adding expenses.
The Scales described above, always for sale by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-i6m

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.
Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-i1ypaid.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y

Manufacturing in the South.—The Eagle Factory, which commenced operations in December 1851, has been successful from the start. This institution has gone on enlarging and improving, and all the time paying handsome dividends out of its profits, until we may now pronounce it a *model* factory of the South. It is announced in our advertising columns that it has *annexed* the Howard Factory, another large and successful establishment. We understand that these united Factories run 10,000 cotton and 1300 woolen spindles; that they have looms weaving cotton and woolen goods 282; that they consume 9 bales of cotton and 1,000 lbs. of wool per day; and employ 500 hands, at a daily expense of $240 per day for their labor. The capital employed is $375,000.

Columbus Ga. Enquirer.

Harpers' Magazine for May.
April 23. E. J. HALE & SON.

COFFEE---COFFEE---COFFEE.
ANOTHER "SOUTHERN BOTTOM."

ABOUT the 20th of May we expect the brig H. A. CAMPBELL, direct from Rio Janeiro with 2000 **Bags Selected Grades Coffee,** which will be sold upon arrival on usual terms.
The attention of the merchants of the State is respectfully solicited. O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., April 19. 10-3t

CLOTHING CIRCULAR!

OUR STOCK OF SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING is now complete. We have a very large assortment just MANUFACTURED from a great variety of desirable fabrics for our own especial trade.

Our Stock of

Bus. Suits, Bus. Coats, Blk., Bro., Claret and Olive Dress Frocks, Plain and Fancy Silk, Wh't and Col'd Marseilles, Linen and other Vests; French, English and American Blk and Col'd Cass. Pants,

are in the latest and most approved style of shape and make.

Our stock of UNDERWEAR is all the most fastidious could desire, embracing

Silk, Mero., Gauze, Cashmere, Fine India Gauze, Lisle Thread, Gossamer, Bro. and Wh't Dressed Cotton Shirts, Silk, Lisle Thread, Linen and Jean Drawers,

all of which are attractive in appearance and excellent in quality.

Our SHIRTS are made at one of the best Manufactories in the world, and so well do they sustain the reputation already acquired as the celebrated

"Yoke Seam,"

that hundreds will testify to their SUPERIOR MERIT over any other kind now in use. Our

Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Scarfs, Ties,

are unequalled for variety, beauty, cheapness and durability.

Being SOLE AGENTS of the great

"Metropolitan" Trunk Manufactory,

we can offer inducements to buyers of TRUNKS, VALISES, HAT CASES, CARPET, CLOTH and PELLISSIER BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c. worthy of attention.

The "Lady's" Trunk,

perfect in its arrangement, with compartments, HAT CASE and DRAWERS complete, claims, as it invariably receives, universal commendation.

UMBRELLAS

of all the sizes, colors, and qualities, including LADIES SILK, SUN and CHILDREN'S GINGHAM in great variety.

Canes of Ebony, Hickory, Gutta Percha, &c.

beautifully mounted with GOLD, SILVER and IVORY, sold at the **Lowest Prices at**

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S
Clothing and Furnishing Store, 21 Hay Street.
April 18. 10-3t

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap,

SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, Combs, &c., for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

Parmenter & Campbell's Sewing Machines.
Patented by E. BOOTH, August 1859.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing, will on application at the Shemwell House, be shown this, the *most perfect Sewing Machine ever invented.*

D. T. NEWBY, Agt.
Fayetteville, March 31. 5-i1m

NEW BOOKS.

THE MARBLE FAUN, by Hawthorne; Southern Wealth and Northern Profits; A Life Struggle, by Miss Pardoe; Passing Thoughts, by Sewell; Night Lessons from Scripture, by Do.
Women of Worth; Art Recreations.
Men who have Risen; The Federalist; Scott's Poetical Works; Druitt's Modern Surgery; Field's Pear Culture; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 18, 1860.

Trustee's Notice.

PERSONS having claims against James Huske prior to the 27th Oct. 1857, who are provided for in Deed of Trust made by said James Huske to me of that date, are requested to present them duly authenticated within the next 10 days, as I desire to close up the Trust. SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST,

Trustee.
April 16, 1860. 10tt

Bacon and Corn.

6000 LBS. bright Western Sides and Shoulders.
2000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, hog round.
1000 bags prime Corn.
For sale low for cash, by

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
April 5, 1860. 6-i1m

Molasses! Molasses!!

I WILL buy Molasses free of commission. Send your orders to

A. E. HALL,
10 North Water Street.
Wilmington, Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-i8m

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84itf

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.
Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

LATER FROM EUROPE

The Arago, from Southampton, with the 3d inst., has arrived.

A Congress of the Great Powers questions of Italy and Savoy is now termined upon. The Swiss Government dressed a fresh protest to the French office, against the transfer of Foucigny lais. In the meantime, French troops pied Nice and Savoy. At the opening Sardinian Chambers, King Victor Emanu made the customary speech, reviewing tion of the kingdom. The progress of Ital ty was made the especial topic of fellic It is understood that the King of Naples doned the idea of throwing troops into the States. Austria had at last protested against the annexation of Savoy by Fran of Central Italy by Piedmont. She regar as substantial violations of the conditions Franca. From Spain we learn that a re in favor of Don Carlos had been inaugu Gen. Ortega, at the head of 3,000 men discontent prevailed in Spain among all cl regard to the Moorish treaty. The Ca liament had adjourned to April 16. for the arrest of Sayers and Heenan had sued by the authorities of Hertfordsh were resolute to prevent the great prize king place within the limits of that coun

PORTLAND, ME., Apr

The North American arrived here with dates from Liverpool to the 4th inst.

The Spanish rebellion has been crushed the fidelity of the Queen's troops.

Forcible steps are being taken to sup abuse in the Cuba coolie trade, by th squadrons in the Chinese waters.

Liverpool Market.—LIVERPOOL, Apr Cotton—Sales for the week 40,000 ba qualities have slightly declined, but no ticularly inferior descriptions. Stock in 906,000 bales, of which 731,000 are A Rosin dull at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 4d. for Spirits Turpentine dull at 35s. 6d.

The Troubles on the Mexican Fr Despatches detailing the more recent ev with Cortinas have been received at the partment from Capt. Ford and Major Ha man. Gen. Garcia gave information to the ican authorities that Cortinas, with fou was again on the Mexican side of the Rio and Capt. Ford immediately crossed with available force to make an attack. Cortinas, he found a detachment of troops ing to belong to the National Guard. Shots exchanged, however, before this fact was tained. Two of the Mexicans—one man woman—were wounded. When explan were made, the commander of the detachm the National Guard claimed that he was pursuit of Cortinas. His movements, h indicated that he had been meditating an on the American troops. Major Heint expresses the opinion that Cortinas is in with the Miramon party, and that, althou authorities at Matamoras are doubtless sin their efforts to apprehend the maraunders, h enjoys the sympathy of the people.

Minister about to turn Monk—Pre Death.—By the arrival of the Ariel, a pinwall, on the 10th, we learn of the March 17, of Beverly L. Clark, United Minister to Guatemala and Honduras currently rumored that Mr. Clark had re solved from his marriage vows two days his death, that he might attach himself Order of Franciscan monks. He made a profession of his faith in the Roman Cath ligion at Guatemala in December last, a funeral services were celebrated in acc with that ritual.

Fire at Spartanburg (S. C.) Female —The Charleston Courier publishes the ing letter:—

We had a fire this (Saturday) morning 3 o'clock, at the Spartanburg Female The Chapel, dining room, and a wooden r room, were consumed. Fourteen pianos w destroyed. On the pianos there was in to the amount of $1000. No other ins The Chapel was the only building of bri was detsroyed. There will be no suspen the exercises of the Spartanburg Female

[Mr. W. K. Blake, formerly of Fayette at the head of this institution.]

Fire.—We regret to learn by a letter Greensborough Times, that the dwelling of Pettigrew, Esq., on Lake Scuppernong, W ton county, was destroyed by fire on the 1 A large portion of the furniture was save

Gov. Winslow.—Hon Warren Wins North Carolina, has been recommended in political papers, North and South, as the eclatic candidate for the Vice Presidency party does not possess a man more fit office or more worthy of it.—*Nat. Int.*

Great Profits.—In the trial of a case York last week the evidence disclosed th mous profits made by india-rubber manufa By way of illustration, it was proved that tire cost of a pair of india-rubber shoes, the Ford Rubber Combany, was only 9 cents; (they usually retail for one dollar the Ford Rubber Company's stock, whi value was one hundred dollars, is now three hunded dollars a share, and has paid over thirty per cent. per annum capital, and that the North British Rubber pany, established in Edinburg by the dants, paid a dividend of £30 in Janua another of £20 in July of the same y a share nominally of £100, but on whi £50 were paid up, or a nett profit of one h per cent!

A train on the St. Louis, Alton and railroad ran off a trestle bridge, from whi had been removed, on Thursday night la train went into a ravine of 30 feet deep. sengers were injured. On clearing the the crushed bodies of two young men were between the tender and the baggage car, w is supposed they had been secretly stealing on the platform.

Good news for the Democrats.—It has intimated that allowance of grog to the De Convention would be stopped on Sund Charleston *Mercury* gives the following g assurance:

"On the contrary, we learn that the the license law will be relaxed during th vention, and that none of our hotel bars interfered with, for accommodating their on Sundays."

The Democratic Party.—The Democra ty, says the Charleston Mercury, as a party upon principles, is dead. It exists now a powerful faction. It has not one sing ciple common to its members North and It has degenerated into a mere political o tion, variously united, to obtain power a On every living issue deemed vital to the the Northern members, as a body, are the South, and agree, substantially, wi Consolidationists and Black Republicans.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1860.

RANDOM STATEMENTS.—We prefer to think that it is ignorance, and not a wish to deceive, that causes so many unfounded statements to be put forth as facts by some of the Democratic papers in this State. Yet it is hard to believe this, since they scarcely ever correct one of their errors when plainly exposed. We have taken the trouble lately to correct several such mis-statements of facts; but, while they do not pretend to answer or deny our corrections, they carefully refrain from any allusion to them, leaving their readers in the state of blissful ignorance into which they had been led by these "enlighteners of the public mind."

The Winston Sentinel, whose statements in regard to Trustees of the University we had occasion recently to correct, has another batch in a later issue. It asserts:—

"That the capital in North Carolina, invested in Bank Stock, Merchandise, Money loaned at interest, and that invested in schemes of general speculation for profit and pleasure, is infinitely larger than that of the slave property in the State."

Can this be true? Let us see. The capital of all the Banks, (exclusive of that invested by the State itself, which of course is not subject to taxation,) is about $6,000,000. Merchant's capital paid last year $65,365, which, at ½ per cent, shows that there is $13,073,000 of capital thus invested. In negro and other trading, $470,200. Interest and Dividends represent about $37,000,000, of which deduct $6,000,000 already counted in Bank Stock, leaves $31,000,000. In all, $50,608,365. To this may be added a million or two, perhaps several millions, of small matters, such as Watches, Pianos, Carriages, Plate, Patent Medicines, Billiard Tables, Canes, Pistols, Liquor Traffic, &c.; for all of which, and for the accuracy of our calculations above, we refer to the 163d page of the Comptroller's Report for Sept. 30, 1859.

And this fifty-odd millions is magnified into a sum "infinitely larger than the value of slave property in the State," which is, at a reasonable calculation, at least two hundred millions of dollars.

Again: The Sentinel says:

"Up to 1850, when the Democratic party first got in power, we believe, the interest of the capitalists had never paid a single dollar in taxes to the State. From that time to the present, each successive Legislature has laid it upon them, heavier and still heavier," &c., &c.

How easy it would have been for the Editor to have looked at the act of 1848–9, before he expressed such a belief, so calculated to deceive his readers. He would there have found, that interest and dividends and various articles of luxury were then for the first time taxed. The Legislature of 1848–9 was a Whig Legislature.

Truly the blind lead the blind in this State!

THE TAX ON SLAVES.—Have the Editors of the Raleigh Standard and Wilmington Journal read the account of the discussion at Tarborough between Mr. Pool and Gov. Ellis, as published at length by the Democratic Editor of the Tarborough Mercury? We suppose so; and we ask them whether it does not satisfy them that their correspondent mis-stated Mr. Pool when he said that Mr. Pool contended that ad valorem would not increase the tax on slaves? The whole tendency of Mr. Pool's remarks at Tarborough is that slaves are taxed less than other property, in proportion to their value, and that they ought to be taxed equally with other property. See, for instance, this among other passages:—

"Equal taxation on the high and low, the rich and poor, is the very corner stone of the government. The slaves should be taxed according to their just value as well as every other species of property. Is it right, or fair, or honest, that slaves should only be taxed—as they are—at six cents on the hundred dollars, while land is taxed at twenty cents on the hundred dollars?"

This is Mr. Pool's plain, frank and manly doctrine in the East, yes even in the great slaveholding county of Edgecombe. He does not blink the question in the face of those who will have the most of the increased tax to pay; but meets that and every other question like a man. Gov. Ellis in his reply does not pretend that Mr. Pool had taken any other or different ground at Gatesville or elsewhere.

Will not the Standard and the Journal feel it due to truth to state the fact, and remove the false impression made by their correspondent?

DEMOCRATIC BUGBEARS.—The Raleigh Press, after re-affirming the statement of the anonymous correspondent of the Standard and Journal, that "Mr. Pool says the object of the amendment is not to increase the tax on slaves,"—a statement denied by Mr. Pool himself and disproved by every account, Whig and Democratic, of the discussions,—makes the ridiculous assertion that by the increased tax on slaves every county in the East will be entitled to a Senator, and that the whole West, with a majority of the white population, will have but 13 Senators out of the 50.

The least examination would have shown the Editors of the Press that these assertions are very wide of the truth. The ratio of taxation to entitle to a Senator being about $12,000, as the Press rightly says, it is perfectly plain that such Eastern counties as now pay from $2,258 to $7,963, will not pay under the proposed system of equal taxation any thing approaching to $12,000, and therefore cannot singly be entitled to a Senator. There are nineteen such Eastern counties, viz: Tyrrell, (the smallest, paying but $2,258,) Brunswick, Bladen, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Currituck, Gates, Greene, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Perquimons, Robeson, Washington, Wilson, and Pasquotank, (the largest, paying $7,963.) The average of the nineteen counties is only $5,217.

We have already published statistics from the latest Comptroller's Report which show that by an equal tax of 11 cents on the $100 value of lands and slaves, the East will pay only $5,485 more taxes than now, and the West $14,081 less than now. This would give the East *one* more Senator than now, and not *ten* more, as the Press says. The East would have 28 instead of 27, and the West 22 instead of 23. And it is well that the East should retain the control of one branch of the General Assembly, and the West retain the control of the other; for thus there will be a guaranty that the peculiar interest of neither section will be unduly taxed.

Besides other errors, the Press puts down Cumberland as an Eastern county. Cumberland is geographically West of Raleigh, and always acted with the West.

THE STANDARD'S PROGRAMME.—A very large body of the Democracy of the State are in favor of equal taxation. We suppose few of them will deny that their Convention would have declared in its favor but that the Whigs had already done so. Probably they would have done so in any event, but for the opposition of a Western gentleman whose motives have not met with very charitable construction from some of his party friends. On the other hand, a large body of the Democracy are bitterly opposed to equal taxation, and there is undoubtedly trouble in the ranks all over the State. In Wake county it shows itself openly to the public; because in Wake there are two organs of the party. One of them, the Democratic Press, holds to it that "ad valorem" must be a test, that it is "the *only* issue between the Democratic party and its enemies"—"the issue to be determined in this canvass"—that "there is no middle ground"—that no man must be elected to the Legislature as a Democrat who favors ad valorem, unless he comes out against it;—and having laid down these and other positions, it coolly reads the Standard out of the party, declaring that "if any soldier has no stomach for this fight, he should withdraw and give place to those who will meet the enemy upon the only issue we have to fight." The Standard, being for ad valorem, "has no stomach for this fight," but it has as little stomach for withdrawing. It announces a programme by which Mr. Bledsoe and those in other counties who with him are in favor of ad valorem may be returned as Democrats to the Legislature and a split be avoided. Here it is:—

"But we are answered, (says the Standard,) what must be the course of Democrats running for and against *ad valorem* in the same County for the Legislature? The reply is; *"differ we often do, but divide never."* Let every Democrat refuse to make a test on State affairs; let him, therefore, vote for Gov. Ellis and for the Democratic candidates for the Legislature, *"without reference to any question of taxation."* But what, we are again asked, are the Democratic members of the Legislature, thus elected, to do when the question comes up in the Legislature? The answer to this is plain and conclusive. The great object which candidates have in canvassing for the Legislature is to ascertain the wishes of the people; and those wishes, when ascertained, every Jeffersonian and Jackson Democrat is bound to carry out. If he cannot, on account of conscientious scruples, carry out these wishes, let him resign. If an *ad valorem* candidate, for example, shall find that a majority of the people are against the measure, he will be bound as a member of the Legislature to vote against *ad valorem*, or resign; and if, on the other hand, an anti-*ad valorem* candidate shall find that a majority of the people are in favor of the measure, he will be bound to vote for it, or resign. This is our position—and this, in our opinion, is sound Democracy."

Now, all this looks very well at the first glance. But Democrats of any intelligence will look at it twice, and they cannot fail to see that it will not do even for Democrats. How, for instance, does a candidate "ascertain the wishes of the people?" Why, he goes before them and advocates measures. If he is elected he takes it as settled that the people wish those measures carried into effect. And if he is beaten he knows that he is to have nothing to do with law-making one way or the other. But, by the Standard's plan the whole matter is befogged. Take Wake county for example: Mr. Bledsoe may be run as one Democratic nominee; Mr. Haywood as another: Mr. Bledsoe is in favor of *"ad valorem;"* Mr. Haywood is against it: the Democrats, following the Standard's plan, elect both: Which is to resign? Mr. Bledsoe or Mr. Haywood? What are the wishes of the people? We take it that it would puzzle even a "Jeffersonian and Jackson Democrat" to discover.—Manifestly the thing won't do. It may succeed in electing Mr. Bledsoe and Mr. Haywood. But the people are interested in neither Mr. Bledsoe nor Mr. Haywood. *The people* are interested in the matter of their taxes, and by pursuing the Standard's plan they stultify themselves and ignore the whole subject of taxation: desiring equal taxation, or opposed to it, whatever their views, they elect legislators who kill each other's votes.

Ad Valorem in the Union.—Out of thirty odd States in the American Union, but five of them, viz: Maryland, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas have adopted the *ad valorem* system.
Ral. Press.

This is another case of the blind leading the blind. We have reason to believe that several more of the Southern slave States have adopted the ad valorem system. We *know* that Georgia has adopted it, for we have before us the Report of the Comptroller General of that State for 1858, which shows that Georgia levies a tax of seven and a half cents on every $100 worth of *all* property—except banks and railroads which are taxed specially, and except $300 worth of household and kitchen furniture which is exempt from taxation altogether.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—The Constitutional Union Party of New York met at Troy last week and appointed a full delegation to the Baltimore Convention. Hon. Washington Hunt and Erastus Brooks, Esq. are delegates from the State at large.

The Florida Democratic Convention also met last week and appointed delegates to Charleston. From the State at large, Hon. T. J. Eppes and Col. Wardlaw—alternates, Jos. Jno. Williams, Esq. (formerly of N. C.) and Col. W. E. Anderson, also we believe a native of this State.

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.—There are now 80 cadets at this institution. The barracks will be completed by June 1st, and it is expected that the number will then be increased to at least 100.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. See advertisement.

The Bank of Wadesboro' has also declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

STATE STOCKS.—$10,000 N. C. 6s were sold in New York on Wednesday at 95¾, and $12,000 on Thursday at 96. Tennessee 91.

Domestic Manufactures.—Our readers may remember the statistics recently published in the Observer as to the Blount's Creek manufactory in this town. A writer in the Wilmington Journal of the 21st concludes an article as follows:—

"I will close, Messrs. Editors, with a practical suggestion to slave-holders. Some weeks ago, in pursuance of the rule which I have advocated in this communication, I sent an order to George McNeill, Esq., President of Blount's Creek Factory at Fayetteville, N. C., for four bolts of light cotton goods, suitable for clothing women in summer. The goods were promptly sent. They are *wider* and *cheaper* than similar goods made North. I bought for 9 cents per yard a goods equal to the Marlboro' Plaids, (a Yankee goods,) which is sold by the bolt at 12½ cents per yard. For field hands it is the very thing, and it answers well for house servants."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Homestead Bill was discussed.

On Thursday, the Homestead Bill was debated all day, and finally was postponed to May 2, when it is to come up and be debated from day to day till disposed of. Adjourned to this day.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, appropriation bills were discussed, and one for last year's deficiencies passed.

On Thursday, the Military Academy Bill was discussed; the debate confined to the Senate's amendment appropriating about $1,000,000 for the support of a regiment of Texas rangers. The amendment was adopted 74 to 72, but a motion to reconsider is pending.

On Friday, private bills. Adjourned to this day.

A SIGN.—Anticipating the nomination of Douglas at the Charleston Convention this week, and the general support of him thereafter by even those of the Democracy who have pronounced him "worse than Seward," we yet think there are some of that party who will not thus sacrifice their principles. One of these we take to be James Lyons, of Richmond, Va., a very distinguished lawyer and politician. He was President of the Democratic Convention that appointed Delegates to Charleston from the Richmond District, and opposed a resolution pledging support to the Charleston nominee. Mr. Lyons said that "he would give no such pledge, and would not support Mr. Douglas, if nominated in the most regular manner." He gives his reasons at length for this determination, showing that Douglas is untrue to the institutions of the South, and closing as follows:

"It is better for the Democratic party, and better for the South, that the Black Republicans should elect Lincoln, than that the Democrats should elect, or aid in electing Douglas. If the Black Republicans elect Lincoln, we shall know him by his caste, and know how to meet him; while the integrity of the Democratic party will remain intact, still united and powerful, I hope and believe, to preserve the Constitution and the Union. But what will be its condition if it elects Douglas? It must avow a concurrence in his opinions, or it must repudiate them. If it avows concurrence, it is at once destroyed. The South can no longer rely upon or co-operate with it. If it repudiates them, it at once avows its prostitution, in supporting a man of the most odious opinions, which it condemns. What resistance can it ever make to the opinions of Judge Douglas, when they are urged by Seward and Hale, after having voted for Douglas? Will it not be rendered odious and contemptible, by the avowal that it has supported a man without regard to principle? Upon what ground can a Democrat ever assail Seward and Hale, after voting for Douglas? It will be, in my humble opinion, far better for the party and the country that the Black Republicans elect Lincoln, than that the Democrats should elect Douglas."

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE KANSAS ISSUE.—Gov. Walker has at last published Mr. Buchanan's letter, under date of July 12, 1857, to Hon. Robert J. Walker, then Governor of Kansas. In it Mr. Buchanan declares that the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas is the point on which Gov. Walker's success depends, and that on this question he is himself prepared to stand or fall, as "it is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all Popular Government."

The President changed his mind, quarrelled with Walker and Douglas, and hence the troubles in the party about territories.

The letter came out in the course of an examination before one of the investigating committees of a Mr. Schnabel, who was furnished with it by Gov. Walker. In the course of his testimony he made the following statement:—

"I had an accidental discussion with Attorney General Black, upon the truth of the existence of such a document as the one referred to in this testimony—he denying, and I affirming; he declared that no such document existed, and never did exist; I told him I had seen it; he affirmed that I was mistaken: that if such a letter existed, no good citizen would withhold it; I inquired of him whether he invited its production in the name of the President; he replied, yes; that he challenged its production; that if Gov. Walker had such a paper, his duty to his country, as well as to himself, required him to produce it; that in point of fact, however, he said the story was not founded in truth, or words to that effect; many severe remarks passed between us; he was in a state of great excitement when I referred a second time, to my having seen it; he again, in high rage, declared that I was in gross error: that the President never wrote such a document, and if Gov. Walker, or any other person, pretended to have such a document, it was a mere pretense to cover up a pretended or intended treason to the Democratic party, or a mere pretext for deserting to the Black Republican ranks; he further added that if *any one attacked the Administration on this ground, to use his exact words, he would put a shirt upon him from which he would never escape.*"

The N. Y. Times of the 20th inst. has the following special despatch in regard to the matter:—

"The publication of the President's letter to Gov. Walker has produced a great excitement here, and the language used by Attorney-General Black to Mr. Schnabel, touching the letter, resulted in a challenge to-day from Gov. Walker, Hon. Albert G. Brown being the bearer; but Judge Black refuses to fight. The President charges the publication of this bomb-shell document to the imprudent language of the Attorney-General, and a change in the Cabinet is already spoken of. The result has been another rise in Douglas stock."

The Intelligencer of the 21st has a long article from Gov. Walker and adds to it a paragraph indicating that the Times' despatch is correct.

MORE CORRUPTION.—The Covode Investigating committee has had Mr. George Plitt under examination. He has been a sort of doer of odd jobs for the Democracy, holding first one office and then another. He testified that as treasurer of the fund collected throughout the country to carry the last Presidential election for Buchanan, he had received and paid out $70,000, every dollar of which had been paid out upon Forney's order. "Mr. Plitt testified that he received from W. C. N. Swift, of New Bedford, Mass., about sixteen thousand dollars for the above named election; with the understanding that Plitt was to use his influence, if the democracy triumphed, in obtaining for Swift certain contracts for supplying the government with live oak timber. It will be remembered that Swift subsequently obtained large contracts, notwithstanding he was found to be the highest bidder when the proposals were opened."

"AN APOLOGY FOR FOOLS."—Dr. George W. Bagly, a humorist of Richmond, Va., delivered a Lecture in that city on the above novel though prolific subject, on Friday evening last. The idea was conceived while the Legislature of that State was in session, and is somehow connected in the public mind with the notion that Richmond had more than its share of that description of persons during the session of that body.

The Charleston Convention.—But few delegates and strangers had arrived at Charleston on Friday, and the impression is there will be no such crowd as was anticipated. The hotels have prepared abundant accommodation for six or eight thousand, and private houses can entertain one third as many more.

The national committee have adopted a resolution to admit delegates representing regular democratic organizations only. This decision will exclude Mayor Wood and his followers, and "Ike" Cook, of Chicago, Illinois, and his set of claimants [Buchanan.]

Judge Smalley, chairman of the committee, will issue tickets of admission to the hall under this rule, which, prima facie, determines the right to seats, like the Governors' certificates in the House of Representatives.

The South Carolina delegates are deadly hostile to Mr. Douglas, and their resolutions condemn squatter sovereignty emphatically. So says a Charleston despatch.

Washington despatches say:—

Most of the delegates have left us, and the city is comparatively dull.

The House will follow the example of the Senate and adjourn from time to time, without transacting any business, after to-morrow.

The Massachusetts delegation is in trouble. After arriving in Washington it was ascertained that Gen. Whitney was using his patronage as Collector of Boston against Mr. Douglas. It was shown that Gen. Whitney was elected after giving a written pledge for Mr. Douglas, and to secure the Collectorship repledged himself against him. Documents were produced, and the result is that Gen. Whitney will be left almost alone in his glory.

The New York Evening Post states as a fact that a prominent Federal officer, who left for Charleston on Wednesday, took with him $100,000 to operate against John Slidell, who is said to be operating with like arguments against Douglas.

New York Politics—Mr. Seward.—The Republican convention met last week. The attendance was very large. A resolution was reported presenting the name of Wm. H. Seward to the Chicago convention for the nomination to the Presidency. The resolution was adopted unanimously with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Spanish Treaty.—The new U. S. treaty with Spain provides for the ascertainment and settlement of all pending claims.

Public Sale of Bank and Rail Road Stock.—On Tuesday last, 20 shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock were sold in this town, at $126 50 per share—5 shares of Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Stock sold at $75 30 per share—and 60 shares Tarboro' Branch of said Road sold at $65 10 per share.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

Horrible Accident.—The Murfreesboro'(N. C.) *Citizen* says:

A negro woman and her two children, belonging to Everett Maget, were burned to death at his residence in Northampton Co., N. C., about three miles from Rich Square, on last Saturday night. Their remains were found on Sunday morning, burnt to a crisp, among the smoking ruins of the negro house they occupied.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 23.

BACON,	12 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	13 a 15	Cuba	30 a 32
Laguira	15 a 17	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	18 a 20	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10¼ a 10½	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	8 a 8½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 1 30
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Family	6 40 a 6 50	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Super.	6 20 a 6 25	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	5 90 a 6 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 65 a 5 75	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 10 a 1 15	Coffee	10¾ a 11
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Rye	1 15 a 1 25	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	75 a 90	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 15 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin, new	3 05 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 10 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	37½ a 38

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—In N. C. no transactions have been reported during the past week. The supply on hand seems to be large, and there is but little inquiry existing, although no change to note in price. Supply of Western Bacon good; sales of Sides at 12 to 12½, Shoulders at 10 to 10½.

Cotton—Receipts of the week only about 50 bales, which sold from 8½ to 10½, as to quality.

Flour—Firm and in demand at quotations.

Turpentine—New Virgin sells to-day at $3 05. The price does not seem to be fully established, either here or in Wilmington.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 21, 1860.

Turpentine, Yellow 2 60, *new* Virgin 3 50, Hard 1 55. Spirits 41. Rosin, Common 1 15. Tar 2 05. Cotton, a small lot at 10¾ and 10¾ for strict to good middling. No other transactions. Last sales of *old* Virgin Turpentine at 2 08. Flour, 20 bbls. Super 6 75. Hay 1 05. Corn 78½. Rough rice $1. Salt 70.

At New York, Cotton dull at 11¼ for middling uplands; sales on Thursday and Friday 1470 bales. Southern Flour 6 30 to 6 40. Spirits firm at 45 to 46½. Rosin steady at 1 60 to 1 62½ for common.

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

WE have received our second purchase, consisting of a large and desirable stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, TRUNKS, &c.

Which we offer exclusively to Wholesale Buyers, on terms as favorable as they can be bought North or South.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
April 23. 11tf
Town papers copy, Daily twice, Weekly tf.

To the Ladies!

Just received at No. 14 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Double Skirt 3, 5 and 7 Flounced Barege Robes, Blk and White Barege Dusters, Lace Points, Miss's Dusters, Fancy Dress Goods, Trimmings, Fine Blk Grenadine for Dresses, Embroidery, White Goods, &c., &c.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call at
GEORGE BRANDT'S.
April 23. 11-tf

The Largest Stock of Tobacco

EVER offered in Fayetteville, is now in store by
J. W. HORNE.
April 23, 1860. 11-2w

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER CUTTERS.

6500 ACRES OF PINE LAND FOR SALE, lying in one body on the Ohoopie River, in Tattnall County, Ga., price moderate, terms easy. Titles perfect and undisputed. For further particulars, address A. P. McRAE or M. M. MATTOX, Reidsville, Tattnall, Co. Ga.
Reidsville, April 9. 11*1m

WHIG MEETING IN RICHMOND.

At a Meeting of the Whigs of Richmond county, held in the Court House in Rockingham on the 17th inst., John P. Little, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. G. Blue appointed Secretary.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of O. H. Dockery, Col. J. W. Cameron, Maj. D. K. Monroe and Wm. Ellerbe, was appointed to prepare business for the action of the meeting. During the absence of the Committee, Gen. Alfred Dockery addressed the meeting in his usual able, energetic and forcible manner. Gen. D. clearly illustrated the principle of equal taxation and conclusively established the inequalities of the present system. At the conclusion of Gen. D's remarks, the committee, through their Chairman, O. H. Dockery, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a Convention is to be held at Wilmington on the 24th inst., for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the Baltimore Convention and an Elector for this District, therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent our County in said Convention.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the action of the late Opposition Convention which assembled in the City of Raleigh.

Resolved, That in John Pool we have a fearless debater, true patriot, and unflinching advocate of equal taxation.

Resolved, That in Gov. Graham North Carolina presents to her sister States a man eminently qualified for the most distinguished position in the gift of the American people, and that under his leadership the Constitutional Union party of the United States might confidently go forth to battle with the Abolitionists of the North and Disunionists of the South.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint two delegates from each Captain's District in the County to meet our Whig friends of Robeson at Floral College, on the first Saturday in June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

Col. J. W. Cameron being loudly called, addressed the meeting in a most telling and effective speech, and aroused, by his eloquence, convincing argument, and scathing and justly merited rebuke of the powers that be, the enthusiasm of the Whigs and friends of equal taxation. Col. Cameron was unusually happy and felicitous in his style and manner, and made a decidedly favorable impression on the large and intelligent audience assembled in the Court-room.

The following gentlemen were appointed, under the 1st resolution, Delegates to the Convention at Wilmington:

J G Blue, J B Buchanan, M S McRae, Homer LeGrand, Dr. R J Steele, Gen. Alfred Dockery, Col. J W Cameron, S W Covington, R S McDonald, John Johnson, Maj. D K Monroe, Dr. J Malloy, Col. A J McQueen, Duncan McLaurin, Esq., W P Stanback, B F Little, W D Townsend, James S McQueen, W Ellerbe, J T Bostick.

And under the 5th resolution the following Delegates were appointed to represent this county in the Convention to be held at Floral College:

B F Little, M S McRae, J A Baldwin Esq., M R McDonald, W A McKay, J Capel, J C Ussery, R S McDonald, Col. J W Cameron, S W Covington, J Shortridge, Hugh McLean Esq., A S McNeill, J P Smith, John Johnson, D. W. Middleton, Dr. J. Malloy, and L. W. McLaurin.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the number of Delegates under both resolutions; and the proceedings were ordered to be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and Wadesborough Argus, for publication.

J. P. LITTLE, Ch'n.
J. G. BLUE, Sec'y.

DIED,

On the 8th inst., at the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, BETTIE HUGHES RAY, of Graham, Alamance Co., aged eleven years, six months, and twenty days.

In Jacksonville, Florida, a few days since, of consumption, aged about 23 years, WM. AUGUSTUS MOORE, Esq., of Williamston, in this State. He represented Martin county in the House of Commons of the last General Assembly.

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THE second term of this Institution begins on the 1st of MAY. For a circular respecting terms, course of study, etc., address the Superintendent,
COL. C. C. TEW.
April 21. 11-3t-*2t

2d Spring Stock.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving IN PART, and during the week will have in Store, THE BALANCE of their

Second Spring Purchases,

embracing an excellent assortment of

GOODS,

adapted to the Season, all of which were selected PERSONALLY with care, and will be sold at REASONABLE prices.
April 23, 1860. 11-4t
Town Weeklies copy.

WANTED,

TWO young men well acquainted with business.
JAMES KYLE.
April 21. 11-5t

Pistols! Pistols!!

SIX different styles PISTOLS, some of which have a world wide celebrity, for sale by
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
April 23. 1t

Wedding Suits.

WE are prepared to fill orders with despatch for WEDDING COATS, PANTS, VESTS, TIES, GLOVES, &c., at our

Clothing and Furnishing Store, 21 Hay St.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
April 23. 1t

FOR SALE.

1000 New and Second-hand SPTS. BARRELS.
175 Bags Yellow CORN.
400 " White Do.
2000 Bus. heavy Maryland OATS.
10,000 Lbs. BACON SIDES.
100 Barrels CORN WHISKEY.
10 Tons HOOP IRON.
100 Sacks Liverpool SALT.
300 Casks Fresh LIME.
100 Bbls. HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
April 23. 11-3w

FOR SALE.

FOUR LARGE MULES and HARNESS. One Strong WAGON in good order.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
April 23. 11-3w

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, on Rowan Street, West of Mr. J. A. Pemberton's residence. A bargain can be had.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
April 23. 11-3w

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

1860.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites the attention of Physicians and others.

Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.
April 20. 11-itf

Pure Chemicals and Extracts.

100 OZ: SULPHATE QUININE;
Chinoidine, Sulphate Cinchona;
French, English, German & American Chemicals;
Tilden's Fluid Extracts; Leptandrin;
Asclepin, Hydrastin, Lupulin, Gelsemin;
Podophyllin, Syr. Hypophosphites, &c.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

Paints, Oils, Varnishes.

3000 LBS. PURE LEAD, in wood and tin packages; Linseed Oil; Dry Colors; Colors in Oil; Emery; Sand Paper; Lithrage; Red Lead; Ochre; Shellac; Gum Copal; Asphaltum; Coach, Furniture, Leather and Demar Varnishes; Graining Combs; Stripers; Blenders; Sash Tools; Paint and Varnish Brushes; Painters' Dusters. Just received and for sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

Spalding's Prepared Glue;

BENZINE;
MUCILAGE.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

CONGRESS WATER;
CITRATE MAGNESIA;
SEIDLITZ POWDERS;
SELTZER APERIENT.
Just received and for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

Kerosene Oil, price $1 25 per Gal.

BURNING FLUID; CAMPHENE;
POTASH; CONCENTRATED LEY;
STARCH; SOAPS;
SPICES; DISTILLERS' GLUES.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

TEAS!

OLD HYSON, IMPERIAL, OOLONG, and YOUNG HYSON TEAS, just received and for sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

Perfumery, Brushes, &c.

HAIR, Tooth, Nail, Flesh, Cloth, Shoe and Shaving Brushes; Buffalo, India Rubber, Ivory, Fine Tooth, Horn and Pocket Combs; Lubin's and Phalon's Extracts for the Hdkf; Genuine Farina Cologne; Toilet Soaps; Puffs; Toilet Powders: Pomades; Hair Oils; Hair Dyes; Toy Paints; Pocket Flasks; Pocket Cups; Tooth Pastes and Powders, Kalliston and Phalon's Oriental Cream for the Complexion; Shaving Soaps and Creams; Razors and Strops; Wood's and Mrs. Allen's Hair Restoratives; Kathairon; Tricopherous; Balm 1000 Flowers; Cachous; Corkscrews; Faber's Lead Poncils and Propellers; G. D. Caps; Rose and Orange Water; Burnett's Cocoaine; Zylobalsum; Jouvin's Kid Glove Cleaner, and FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.
Just received and for sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

Surgical Cases, Vial Cases.

SPATULAS; Bougies; Catheters, (*G. E.* and *Silver;*) D. J. Tooth Forceps; Probangs; Glass and G. E. Pessaries; English and American Enema Apparatus; Syringes; Speculums; Stethescopes; Abdominal Supporters; Double and Single Trusses, Shoulder Braces; Lancets; Magneto Machines; Cupping Cases; Medical Saddle Bags; Medicine Chests, Scales and Weights; Breast Pumps; Nursing Bottles; Tweezers; Hydrometers, for Syrup and Sugar; Spirit Hydrometers; Thermometers; Trocars, Silk and Linen Suspensory Bandages; Scarificators; Cupping Glasses; Graduates Minim Glasses; Gum Lancets; Surgeons' Needles.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

Glass, Putty, &c.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 x 10 to 20 x 24;
PUTTY and PUTTY KNIVES;
WHITE WASH BRUSHES and W. W. HEADS.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

Artist's Materials.

TUBE PAINTS, assorted colors;
Mastic Varnish, Pallettes;
Nut Oil, Tin Foil, Round and Flat Sable Brushes, C. H. Pencils, &c.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
April 20. 11-itf

JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

—DEALER IN—

Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, &c.

LUTTERLOH'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
AGENCY FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.
April 20, 1860. 11tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

GILBERT M. PATTERSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
April 19, 1860. 11*4w

Bank of Fayetteville,

21st APRIL, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders in this Bank, will be held at the Hall of the Bank, on Monday, the 21st day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
April 21. 11*tm

ANNUAL MEETING.

BANK CAPE FEAR,
APRIL 18th, 1860.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on Thursday, the 3d day of May next.
H. R. SAVAGE, Cash.
April 19. 11-t3M

BANK CAPE FEAR.

APRIL 18th, 1860.

DIVIDEND 101. A Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable at the Principal Bank and Branches on and after the 1st day of May next.
H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r.
April 19. 11-1stM.

A VALUABLE YOUNG NEGRO BOY FOR SALE.

BY order of the Court of Equity of Cumberland County, in the case of Jackson Johnson, Sen., *et al*, vs. Josiah

"Squire, what is the meaning of such a crowd in front of Woodward's?"

"He has just received his SPRING STOCK, and I suppose they are there making their selections!"

THIS season the style of Coats is Double and Single BREASTED, with Large Sleeves; PANTS, LARGE LEGS; Vest Double and Single Breasted.

My Stock is now complete and ready for inspection by all those who may wish well made and neat fitting garments. Call and make your selections before the Stock is picked over.

CATALOGUE OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

Black Cloth Coats, Single and Double Breasted.
Silk Mixture Suits.
Cassimere Suits.
French Dr. d'Ete, Imitation Dr. d'Ete.
Black Alpacca Frocks and Sacks.
Tweeds in Suits.
Cottonade in Suits.
Linen Frocks and Sacks.
Linen Dusters, five different varieties.
Black Doeskin Pants.
Extra supply of **Fancy Cassimeres.**
Drap d'Ete, French Ribbed.
White Drilling.
Navy Duck and Marseilles.
A supply of **Youth's Cassimere Suits.**

Also, pants for Boys from 7 to 14 years old, VESTS of every style and varieties for the Season.

Special attention is called to a NEW STYLE SHIRT never introduced in this Market before this season. Extra supply of **Gauze Flannel and Merino** finish **Under Shirts.** A large supply of **Fancy Neck Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Trunks, Valises & Carpet Bags.**

All the above goods will be Sold low for Cash, or on time to all those who pay their Bills when presented.

P. S. Don't forget that my FRENCH TAILOR is ready to make up at any time Clothing for any Gentlemen who wish to have them made to order. Call at any time at the ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE and leave your measure and your orders will be filled and satisfaction guarantied.

☞ **Market Square,** Two Doors below **Hinsdale's Drug Store.**

A. J. WOODWARD.

April 9, 1860. 7-2m

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S

INFANTILE CORDIAL.

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead of by *deadening its sensibilities.* For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for **Children Teething Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head,** and **Croup,** also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain,* it has *no equal* —being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of **Convulsion or other Fits.** *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but* **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial;** this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. and we find in every *instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** or any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs** inducing **Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also the No. for **Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,** and for all **Chronic Complaints** arising from **Over-use, General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2, for **Liver Complaints.** No. 3, for **Dyspepsia.** *Being already prepared for absorption* it is **Taken by Drops** and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain.* The No. 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.** See special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney,** and **Bladder Complaints,** take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food** $1 per bottle.

Sold by **CHURCH & DUPONT,**
No. 409 Broadway, New York.
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all Inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who when timely used. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY **25** CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*&s

"WE refer our readers to the advertisement o. Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York. The 'Blood Food,' is one of the greatest medicines of the age, and is rapidly driving out of the market all the quack nostrums of modern times. Its efficacy is so great, and its superiority so justly acknowledged, that it is found difficult to supply the immense and increasing demand for the article. Dr. Eaton's celebrated 'Infantile Cordial,' is a medicine prepared by a regular physician of eminence in his profession, and one who has devoted his life to the peculiar phases of Infantile diseases. It is no humbug, but a medicine which commends itself to those only who can appreciate it."—*Apalachicola, Flor. Times.*

☞ *See advertisement.*

March 24. 3-

SPRING STOCK FOR 1860.

THE subscribers have in Store, and are now receiving a very large

STOCK of GOODS,

in their line, direct from the Manufacturers in Europe and Importers and Agents in this Country. Among which may be found:

100 Tons of best Swedes Iron from 1¼ to 12 in.
800 Doz. Pocket Knives;
600 " Table Knives and Forks;
300 " Mill Saw and other Files;
60 " Frying Pans;
30 " Hand Saws;
25 Tons Hoop Iron;
10 " Hollow-Ware;
600 Kegs of Nails, assorted;
333 Bags of Coffee, "
19 Hhds. and 68 bbls. Sugar;
30 ½ bbls. Eagle Mill Snuff;
125 Boxes Rose Hill "
50 Kegs best Sup. Carb. Soda.

Together with a complete assortment of other articles sold in a Grocery and Hardware Store. All of which are offered to the Trade for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt dealers, at prices to compete with New York Jobbers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1860. 94tf

Spring Goods.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

—Are now receiving their—

SPRING SUPPLY,

embracing a very large stock of

Staple & Fine Dress Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Bloomers, Boots, Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, Umbrellas, Parasols,

With a large variety of NOTIONS, to which the attention of wholesale buyers is respectfully solicited.

SHEETINGS of various brands always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
March 6, 1860. 98tf

James Kyle

HAS just received his SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY of

DRY GOODS.

—among which are—

Summer and other Silks,
Printed Lawns,
Double Skirt Robes,
Single ditto,
Prints, real French, British and Domestic,
Irish Linens, Diapers, &c.,
Bolting Cloths;

With a very large assortment of all kinds of Goods generally kept in wholesale and retail Stores; all of which are offered at wholesale and retail—CHEAP.

March 24, 1860. 3tf

No. 34 Hay Street.

J. K. KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found the following articles, at prices which will prove satisfactory to the purchaser:

Dress Goods in pieces, consisting of Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Bereges, Black and White Challies, Silks, &c., &c.

In ROBES the following line:

Lawn Robes, Double and Single Skirts, Berege do., Gingham do., Lace Points, Shawls and Mantillas in profusion, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, Spool Cotton, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All of which will be offered very low. Call and examine; no charge for looking.

J. K. KYLE.
March 14, 1860. 2tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD beg leave to inform his friends and customers that he is now prepared to offer them one of the largest and greatest variety of

Spring and Summer Goods

In his line, that he has ever offered them. Embracing a great variety of Fashionable styles of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

(including the Copper-Toed Shoe for children and youths,) which he flatters himself they will find it to their advantage to examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he is disposed to sell cheap for ☞ CASH. ☜

J. C. THOMSON.
March 24, 1860. 3-4w

REMOVAL.

E. GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER.

HAS removed two Doors West of his old stand, to the store adjoining D. & W. McLaurin's, where he has received a large addition to his former Stock, and he invites his old customers and the public to call and examine his NEW STORE and NEW GOODS, and assures them he will sell anything in his line as cheap as can be purchased at any other Store North or South.

—Among his Stock can be found—

Gold and Silver Watches of all prices and qualities; Gold and Silver Chains, Seals and Keys; Bracelets, Breast Pins and Ear Rings; Gold Lockets, Gold Pens and Pencils, &c., &c.; Fine and Common Pistols, Silver and Plated Ware of all kinds; a handsome stock of Clocks; all kinds of Military Goods, and every thing wanted in his line.

☞ Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing.

March 7, 1860. 98-3m

Leather! Leather!

Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
French, German and American Calf Skins,
French, German and American Calf Skins,
French, German and American Calf Skins,
Morocco, Kid and Patent Leather.
Morocco, Kid and Patent Leather.
Morocco, Kid and Patent Leather.
Bindings, Linings, Lastings, &c.
Bindings, Linings, Lastings, &c.
Bindings, Linings, Lastings, &c.

We invite Country Merchants and Manufacturers to examine our stock of Leather and Shoe Findings, Trimmings, &c., which we offer at wholesale or retail for Cash, or good paper, at the lowest prices. All orders executed faithfully.

MAYNARD, ELY & ROSE,
No. 46 South Calvert St., Balto. Md.
April 3. 6-2mpd.

Fruits! Fruits!!

ORANGES, NEW YORK APPLES at $2 a bushel.

J. R. LKE,
No. 40, Hotel Buildings.
April 9. 7tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL.
Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

Liquors! Liquors! Liquors!

J. W. HORNE being desirous to close out his stock of Liquors, will offer inducements in prices. As he intends to quit the trade, his stock will be sold low.

☞ For sale at cost and charges, ☜

100 BARRELS,

of various kinds and qualities.

☞ Persons indebted **must call and settle.**

Feb 16 92-tf

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"*A simple and elegant combination for* COUGHS, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"*Most salutary relief in* BRONCHITIS."
Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"*Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from* COLD."
Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"*Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me.*"
Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists, at **25** cents per box.

Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or *Cathartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.*

Jan'y 25, 1860. 86-3m

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

D. W. EVANS & CO.,

No. 677 BROADWAY, New York,

THE PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

GIFT BOOK HOUSE.

A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK;
Worth from 50 cents, to $100.00.

BOOKS.

By constant additions to our stock we have collected the largest and most varied selection of Books ever offered by any publishing house in the country, all of which are fresh from the publishers' hands, and are warranted perfect in every form.

A CATALOGUE, which for perfection of arrangement, careful selection, and classification of Ancient and Modern Literature, has never been equalled, and has been copied and imitated by compilers of Catalogues throughout the country, is now remodeled and improved, and will be mailed free to any address on application.

Send for a Catalogue.

It will be mailed free to any address, and will prove an invaluable assistant in the formation of a library, or the selection of useful and entertaining reading.

GIFTS:

The limitless varieties of Gifts distributed, and their really intrinsic value will commend them to all lovers of good taste. By buying in large quantities, and for cash, we are enabled to apportion a greater value to our patrons than others, as one trial will convince those who wish to test the strength of our inducements.

DISPATCH.

Those who regard a prompt reply to their orders will be sure and send us their patronage, as the central location of New York City, with its many diverging means of transportation, give us unrivalled advantages in forwarding to the most distant points. The business arrangements of our Establishment have been so thoroughly perfected, that orders received by the evening mail, the next morning are on their way to their destination, and no orders are delayed over twenty-four hours from the time of their reception.

SAFETY.

We take the risk of all loss through the mail, if the directions are followed as in Catalogue, which is not done by other Gift Book Houses. Money sent in the form of draft payable to our order, or letters enclosing funds, if registered according to law, are insured a safe return.

AGENTS.

Book Agents, and those desiring to become so, should examine our terms, as ten books can be sold, in the same time that one may be disposed of in the regular way, through the inducements given by us to the purchaser.

☞ We pay the most liberal commissions to Agents.

☞ We keep the most varied and extensive stock of Books and Gifts, and gratuitously circulate the most complete and best classified catalogue in the country.

☞ We guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

How to send for Books.

Orders of Five Books and upwards, should be sent by express, if possible, as it is cheaper and safer than by mail.

Money, if possible, should be sent in form of Drafts, as payment can be stopped if lost through the mail.

Letters enclosing Money may be sent at our risk, provided they are registered according to law. These precautions are simple, and within the reach of all, assuring the safe transmittance of Books.

☞ In ordering books, the title, in black letters only, should be used. The writing should be plain, and the name, Post Office, County and State should be distinct to avoid mistake.

Send for a Catalogue.

Direct all communications to **D. W. EVANS & CO.**
677 BROADWAY, New York.
April 9, 1860. 7-*3m

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity.

Emeline A. Robinson vs. Arthur A. Robinson, and John Robinson.
Bill of Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur A. Robinson, one of the defendants in the above Bill of complaint is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead answer or demur to Plaintiff's Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the Bill heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for said County, at office the last Monday in February, 1860.

7*6w] E. J. GAINES, Clerk.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1859. 89-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete:—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in sets; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $254,618.62.

THIS Company has been in operation more than six years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $23,524.87 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ¼ per cent.

Amount of property now insured, $1,563,490.01
Amount premium notes now on hand, 247,788.08

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 19, 1859. 16-Y

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two-thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24. 66tf

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, for sale by **E. J. HALE & SON.**

NEVER GIVE UP THE SHIP.

SETTLED FOR LIFE AND NO HOUSE RENT TO PAY.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

All of which he offers to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH or country produce.

He pledges himself to sell Goods as low as can be bought in Fayetteville at the regular retail prices, freight added, at my Stores at Chalk Level and Averasboro'.

"To prove the pudding chew the bag."
So come and see. A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. I will pay Cash for Corn and Wheat, delivered at my Mills, formerly Douglas's.

D. H. DEWAR.
April 14. 9*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, Spring Term, 1860.

IT is ordered by his Honor Judge Shepherd, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, for the County of Richmond, be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 4th Monday in June, A. D., 1860, at which time jurors, suitors and witnesses will attend.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of March, A. D., 1860, and of American Independence the 84th year.

9*6t] R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

P. TAYLOR,

OFFERS FOR SALE—

Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hard-Ware, and Hollow-Ware, Bacon, Butter, Lard, Flour, Meal, and Corn.

FISH.

Mackerel in bbls., ¼ and ½ bbls.
Mullets " " " "
Herring No. 1 in ¼ and ½ bbls.

April 7. 7*1m

A. G. Thornton & Co.

Are now receiving a large and beautiful stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods;

Also, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, consisting of Coffee, Sugar & Molasses.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, Farming Utensils of all descriptions, Blacksmith Tools, Coopers' do.; Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Hollow-ware, Cotton Yarns and Sheeting at Factory prices; all of which will be disposed of at low prices, either at wholesale or retail.

Call and examine our Stock at No. 63 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C. A. G. THORNTON & CO.
March 24, 1860. 3*-2mpd

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1y

W. S. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

Threshing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined improved

Thresher and Winnower,

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y. These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 250 bushels wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.

PRICES AT THE SHOP, viz:

Railway Chain Horse Power,	$120
Lever, (superior,)	100
Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower.	125

Terms cash, or approved note on interest.

Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad Depot at the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added. Address,

J. B. TROY, Troy's Store.
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville.
Feb'y 25, 1860. 95*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

Pouniman & Brother vs. George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiffs have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
March 30. 5*6w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1860.

Duncan Crawford vs. Samuel Spivey, William Ford, Arch'd Odum.
Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ford is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said Defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Feb'y, 1860.

J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.
April 9, 1860. 7*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

E. Murray & Co. vs. George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiffs have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, wares, merchandise, &c., will be made subject to the Plaintiffs' claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office the first Monday of March, A. D. 1860.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
March 30. 5*6w

Fish.

20 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL.
15 do. No. 1 MULLETS.
25 do. HERRING.

PEMBERTON.

April 5, 1860.

Molasses,

15 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES.

PEMBERTON.

April 5, 1860.

Cigars and Tobacco

25,000 CIGARS, various brands.
50 boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

For sale by PEMBERTON.

April 5, 1860.

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED ESTABLISHED PIANOS.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the unrivalled instruments, we invite all who may want a FIRST CLASS Piano to call and examine them. We believe the other is worth buying; to the fact, and solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other Pianos in the world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtemps, and beside the most distinguished Professors of Music in the country.

There are hundreds of families in Wilmington, Fayetteville, and other places where these Pianos are used. We refer to the following persons in Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, Hon. D. L. Swain, Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', and Rev. J. A. Bonnell, Salisbury, &c.

We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington or Fayetteville at the reduced rates of the Manufacturers. Every Piano is warranted for the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, that these Pianos have never failed to secure the highest premium whenever brought in competition with other Pianos.

Pianos now in store, just received, and will be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. [illegible] Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.

July 23, 1859.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dry Goods Merchants,

80 & 82 Chambers St.,

Would notify the Trade that they are open in new and beautiful patterns of

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the market for perfection of execution and design in Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860.

THE COPPER TOE.

A NEW ERA IN *DOMESTIC* [illegible]

IT IS well known that Children and Youth wear out their Boots and Shoes at the toe in a few weeks—sometimes in a few days. Buy the

Mitchell's Patent Metallic

and you will save *Two-Thirds* of the expense in buying your children with shoes.

This invention enables us to offer to the public Boots and Shoes, that

NEVER WEAR OUT AT THE TOE!

We have hundreds of Testimonials from those who have bought them, showing that on the same *pair of Shoes with the Tips,* will for children wear *as long as THREE PAIR WITHOUT,* and for Boys and Youths, they will **wear at least as long as,** while

THE COST IS BUT A TRIFLE!

This statement is made with entire confidence in the strict truth, as it is based on a careful study of the *Facts,* in an experience of more than a year, which has *Proved* that these *Copper toed Shoes* will, on an average, worn at least *three times* as long in every style, and as the cost is but a *Trifle* more than the ordinance of this invention to all having little feet, will at once be seen.

This invention is also important as a protection against the cutting of the *Prairie Grasses* in the West, and *Plantation* use, and all occupations where the wear of the Boots or Shoes are particularly heavy or worn.

CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.,
Owners of the Patent.

FOR SALE BY THE DEALERS GENERALLY.

February 17.

NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity.—Jan'y Special Term, 1860.

Petition for the sale of Land.

Angus McLeod, John McLeod, and others, heirs of John McLeod, dec'd, complainants,

AGAINST

William McLeod, Norman McLeod, Roderick McLeod, Donald McLeod, and the Minor Heirs of Roderick McLeod, to-wit: Alexander McLeod, John McLeod, Mary McLeod, and John McLeod, Defendants, also Heirs at Law of John McLeod, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Defendants to appear at the next Court of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition in this cause filed, a tract of land on Beaver Dam Creek, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the petition heard for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk & Master for said County, at Office, this 12th March, 1860.

W. A. HUSKE, C. M. E.

March 17, 1860.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1860.

James Dodd vs. George W. Sperling.
Original Attachment.
Levy made on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c.
Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, George W. Sperling, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that the Plaintiffs have leave to take depositions, and that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said George W. Sperling to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final will be had, and the goods, w